The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1887.

The Week.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON'S report of the result of his silver mission to Europe is interesting, as his discussions of economic topics usually are, but we must say he fails to show why he was ever sent. He sums up his conclusions in four divisions. The first is, that there is no prospect of any change in the monetary system of Europe. The second is, that there is no prospect of any change in the financial policy of the European States. The third is, that there are no indications that the subject of bimetallism has received any "intelligent or serious consideration in Europe outside of a small circle in each country." The fourth is, that there is "no considerable politically organized body" of bimetallists in any European country, with whom a similar body in this country could coöperate. Now, these facts of the situation have been laid before the public by this as well as by other journals, with such frequency, and with so much elucidation and comment, during the past seven years, that we have been of late afraid to print an article on bimetallism at all, lest we should be presuming too far on the patience of our readers. Moreover, Mr. Manton Marble of this city was sent over on a similar errand to Europe soon after President Cleveland came into office, and brought back substantially the same report. Who is it, then, who insists on having the bimetallic pulse of Europe felt once a year by an American commissioner? Is it possible that the personification of the silver in the Treasury, which the bimetallic orators used to indulge in so freely, has become a reality, and that groans from the injured metal are heard from the Treasury vaults, asking when the day of deliverance is to come? We ourselves know of no fact, however trifling, which would warrant even the most excitable silver man in supposing that the great commercial nations of Europe have the smallest intention of going back to the money of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, as Mr. William D. Kelley used to call it. We used to be met when we said this by being told to "look at Gibbs, the Governor of the Bank of England," who was "out for bimetallism." Well, we have looked at Gibbs for many years, and have got quite used to him, and he has ceased to make any more impression on us than Mr. Murat Halstead, once the greatest silver man on earth, who at one time wrote sixteen "silver articles" a day.

Senator Dawes of Massachusetts has introduced a bill to protect the manufacture and sale of pure lard. This is defined to mean the product "usually known as lard, and which is made exclusively of the fresh fat of slaughtered swine." Then follows a voluminous set of regulations to prevent adulterations and to impose penalties upon those who evade the law. The substance which is made use of in the alleged adulteration of lard is the oil extracted from cotton-seed, a pure, nutritious vegetable fat, certainly less liable to do harm to those who use it than the substance known as lard, consisting of the fresh fat of slaughtered swine. It may therefore be suggested that the representatives of the cotton States have a distinct interest in the measure, in order that the superiority of the vegetable fat made from oil of cotton-seed should be fully established, and that it should be recognized by its own name as a useful and valuable article of food. It is well known that cotton-seed oil flavored with the olive is sold under the name of olive oil. It is well known that refined cotton-seed oil is sold and used under its own name for frying, as being superior, cleaner, and better than lard. May it not therefore be expedient that the penalties imposed in the bill of Senator Dawes should work both ways, viz., an equal penalty on those who adulterate the vegetable fats made from cotton-seed with the fats derived from slaughtered swine?

The Providence *Journal* points out a new reason for repealing the duties on wool. Under the present system the duties on woollen goods are put so high, to compensate the manufacturer for the 67 per cent. tax on his raw material, that an irresistible temptation is offered to smuggling by means of undervaluation, false measurement, and false classification. A recent case is cited by the *Journal* where "a New England manufacturer, finding his goods unsalable on his hands, was surprised to find on investigation that the cause lay in the exceedingly low price at which certain foreign goods of his own class were being offered in the American market—so low, in fact, that it was absolutely impossible that they could have paid the full duty. Further investigation disclosed the fact that, while these foreign goods were to all appearances all-wool and were sold as such, yet analysis showed a slight admixture of cotton, put in by the foreign manufacturers to evade the duty. The goods were then sent through the Custom-house classified as cotton mixtures, and paid the low rate provided for such class instead of the high duty imposed on all-wools." This is only one case in many. The variations in the methods of swindling the Government, and the amount of talent employed in the endeavor, will always be in proportion to the rewards offered. These are so great that the *Journal* does not look for any permanent cure from the Undervaluation Bill now pending in the Senate; for, however efficient it may be in the beginning, it will be speedily circumvented by the ingenuity of the smuggler. The only sure way to put an end to undervaluations, false invoices, etc., is to reduce duties to a point where the cost of smuggling and the risk of detection shall leave no profit to the fraudulent importer or consignee. "However it may be with other lines of trade," says the *Journal*, "the woollen manufacturer, should he now be given free wool, could endure a reduction in the tariff on his product to a point where there would no longer be any inducement for the foreign manufacturer to evade it."

The question is often asked why the American wool-grower should object to the importation of Donskoi or carpet wools free of duty, seeing that not a pound of such wool is grown in this country. The answer is that the American wool-grower fears the bad example. He fears that if Donskoi wool were admitted free this year, some other kind would be admitted free next year, and so on. This is such a terrible vista that if the golden fleece of the Argonauts was offered to us at the rate of thirty cents per pound, they would insist on taxing it thirty cents more if it were in the scoured condition. But if it were two-thirds dirt, grease, and burrs, they would let it in at a lower rate. It is a remarkable fact that the wool-growers have made more trouble at the Treasury Department and the Custom-house, and have shown more spite and rancor about Donskoi wool, which does not compete with any American product, but which sustains one of our greatest industries, than almost anything else in the tariff list. It is to be hoped that the full details of this fight may be given to the public in the next campaign.

Mr. Nelson, one of the two Republican Congressmen from Minnesota, has perfected his bill for a revision of the tariff, and Eastern Republicans of the school which believes the tariff too sacred to be touched will be interested in its features. He proposes to put on the free list coal, salt, lumber, hemp, jute, manila, and sisal grass, and manufactures of these articles; molasses and sugar—which would cut off duties aggregating something over $62,000,000. Mr. Nelson is of the opinion that "our farmers need cheap twine, and all our people cheap sugar, rather than cheap tobacco and fortifications."

The Nebraska delegation in the House proves to be as solid for tariff revision as that from Minnesota. It consists of three members, one of whom is a Democrat, and, like the Democrats in the Minnesota delegation, heartily supports the President. Congressman Laird, one of the two Republicans, thus states his position to a reporter of the Chicago *Tribune:* "I think Mr. Cleveland's message appropriate, and admire the Chicago *Tribune* for its courageous course in dealing with the views enunciated by Mr. Cleveland, for the position is in accord with my own, as I favor putting coal, salt, lumber, and certain grades of woollen fabrics on the free list." Mr. Dorsey, the other Republican member of the delegation, agrees with his colleague in his view of the tariff issue, so that the Omaha *Bee* is shown to represent correctly the sentiment of Nebraska Republicans in its support of Cleveland and its re-

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pudiation of the "Blaine and a surplus" policy.

Ex-Senator Harrison of Indiana has shown his unfitness to be considered as a candidate for President by the speech which he delivered at the conference of Indiana Republicans on Tuesday week. It was devoted to the waving of the bloody shirt, the advocacy of extravagant appropriations, and the defence of opposition to any revision of the tariff by the Democrats. Mr. Harrison has "a strong preference that this work of the reduction of our revenue, internal and external, shall be conducted by Republicans," and says that there will be "a chance next year to wrest from the Democracy the control of the House of Representatives, where all revenue measures must originate." This means that no reduction of the surplus must be made by the Fiftieth Congress, but that the work must be postponed until the Republicans elect a majority of the Fifty-first Congress, in November, 1888, and that Congress meets in December, 1889. The talk about Mr. Harrison as a strong Republican candidate for President cannot survive such a deliverance as this.

In the *Tribune* of Monday is a quotation from the *Contemporary Review* showing a state of widespread distress among the working classes in England, to which is appended the warning editorial comment: "This is the English labor market with which President Cleveland asks American manufacturers and workingmen to compete." Turning to the next page of the same paper, we find a communication showing a state of distress among American laborers *in this city* as nearly like that described by the *Contemporary Review in Great Britain* as one pea is like another. We copy the two side by side:

There is no gainsaying the existence, rich and potent as the empire we claim citizenship in is, of widespread privation among the working classes of Great Britain. This "distress" has also now become an aggravated constant quantity in our midst. To-day men, women, and children by hundreds of thousands, miserably half clad, have to face the chill English winter now upon us, hibernating as best they can in dark, frowsy abodes, from which they but emerge to plead for bread. —*Bennet Burleigh, in the Contemporary Review.*

There are, in my judgment, fully 5,000 able-bodied and worthy persons who get up and lie down hungry and sad in this great city filled with abundance, and other thousands who will be thrown out of employment immediately after New Year, to be added to the army of the needy. Among them, probably one-quarter are foreigners of a worthy class. They are the "strangers within our gates," and should not be allowed to starve amid the general abundance.—*John N. Keyser, in New York Tribune.*

Mr. Blaine's "Paris message" has fallen so flat that it is high time for him to explain that he was misreported, and in reality never uttered such a farrago of nonsense. The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* represented Mr. Blaine as consenting to the interview on condition that the correspondent "would agree to send him an *intelligent* shorthand reporter." It is perfectly clear that Mr. Blaine was made the victim of misplaced confidence, and that the shorthand reporter whom the correspondent engaged was a fool. This idiotic reporter represented Mr. Blaine as saying that he would maintain the tax on whiskey permanently, "and when the national Government should have no use for the money, I would divide the tax among the members of the Federal Union, with the specific object of lightening the tax on real estate." Every person who has ever read the Constitution knows that, as Henry Clay said of such a proposition in his day, "there is not the slightest authority for it in the Constitution," and it is, of course, quite impossible that a great statesman like Mr. Blaine should ever have said such a thing. Mr. Blaine was represented as making a great number of statements regarding the working of sundry tariffs which are utterly at variance with facts known to every student of our history, and which it is inconceivable that a man who is himself an historian should have made. Finally, Mr. Blaine was represented as favoring the maintenance of the existing high tariff and opposing the President's advocacy of a thoroughgoing revision; and as leading Republican newspapers and politicians confess that the party would be beaten in advance upon such a platform, it is obvious that a man who prides himself upon his understanding of public sentiment could not have advocated this policy. The *Tribune* ceased some days ago to defend so indefensible a deliverance, and an explanation that Mr. Blaine was grossly misquoted by the reporter may soon be expected.

The most significant thing in the current talk about the Republican nomination is the unanimity of sentiment among the Democrats. There is a hearty agreement among them that the Republicans are bound to renominate Mr. Blaine, and every attempt is made to spread the impression that he is the inevitable candidate. They see what a tremendous advantage they would enjoy if the Republicans would nominate the man whose candidacy leading Republican newspapers all over the country have already declared would involve the defeat of the party, and they long for a campaign which they could begin by reprinting the warnings of such journals as the Chicago *Tribune*, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, the Omaha *Bee*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, the Philadelphia *American*, the Providence *Journal*, and a host of minor papers, that the Republicans could not expect to win. The understanding has been, according to his especial cronies, that Mr. Blaine would not run again unless there was a unanimous Republican demand that he should do so. This is impossible, but perhaps he will conclude that a unanimous Democratic demand for his candidacy is equally good.

The pretence that Mr. Lamar ought to be rejected for the Supreme Court because he was a "rebel" is a very impudent one, considering that Republican Presidents for a decade before Mr. Cleveland's accession had been appointing to United States district judgeships men who fought to destroy the Government. Grant began the practice, Hayes continued it, and Arthur followed the example of his predecessors. Judges Hammond and Key of Tennessee, Judge Paul of Virginia, Judge Speer of Georgia, Judge Settle of Florida, and Judge Boarman of Louisiana, all served in the Confederate Army, and were placed upon the Federal bench by Republican Presidents to interpret the Constitution which they had sought to destroy. And yet there are Republican politicians so stupid as to suppose that they can make party capital by complaining because a Democratic President has nominated an associate of these men in the rebellion. The Republican majority in the Senate is but two. Nobody doubts that all the Democrats will vote to confirm the nomination. Mr. Riddleberger, Republican Senator from Virginia, was a "rebel" who does not allow people to call him a "traitor," and he will not vote to reject a fellow-rebel. This ties the Senate, and a single other Republican vote for confirmation gives Mr. Lamar two majority. It is well known that more than one Northern Republican Senator proposes to vote that way. The sole effect of the warfare on Mr. Lamar is to intensify the solidity of the South which "Bill" Chandler's Election Bill has produced, and to weaken still further the hold of the Republican party upon patriotic voters at the North.

The total immigration for this year will not be so large as was predicted early last summer. It was thought at that time that it might reach 800,000, and there were predictions of a "round million." The total for eleven months, ending with November 30, is given by the National Bureau of Statistics as 486,660, against 365,453 for the same period of 1886. This indicates a grand total for the year of a little more than half a million. There has been during the year a large increase in those coming from Great Britain, the total for eleven months being over 171,000, against about 120,000 for the same period last year. England and Wales have sent 79,000 of this number, Ireland 71,000, and Scotland over 20,000. The total for Great Britain is larger than that of any other country. Germany comes next with over 106,000, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark next with over 76,000, and Italy next with over 42,000. From all these countries there has been a marked increase over last year. The arrivals from Russia are almost precisely the same this year as last, being a few more than 24,000 each year.

The State Board of Health has made formal report to Gov. Hill that "it would be difficult to imagine a worse state of affairs than now exists at the Quarantine Station" in New York harbor, and that "it is hard to realize in this age of civilization that the harbor of the city of New York should be so inadequately provided with facilities for the prevention and extinction of an epidemic." This strong condemnation is made the opinion of the Board after an examination of the facts laid before it by experts, who have thoroughly investigated the manner in which the Quarantine officials treated the

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cholera cases that came under their charge in October last. The report which the experts made is full of facts which furnish ample ground for this condemnation. Nobody can read it without being convinced that we are in peril of having a contagion spread not only through this city, but throughout the country, whenever a vessel with an epidemic among its passengers enters our harbor. There ought to be no surprise at this fresh evidence that the Quarantine officials are grossly negligent. That fact has been notorious for years. They see no reason why they should mend their conduct. They are held in office not because they are faithful public servants, but because, with the honorable exception of Mr. Judd, they are members of a ring of which Tom Platt is the boss, and because Platt, being also boss of the Republican party of the State, is able to prevent the confirmation by the State Senate of all nominations for their successors.

That so serious an undertaking as the strike on the Reading Railroad should have collapsed so suddenly, without any concessions on the part of the company, is a remarkable illustration of the childishness of the men who get up this sort of thing. It is now quite evident that they decided to throw many thousands of men out of employment in midwinter, without counting the cost, or making sure of the amount of support they were likely to receive. The strike as initiated was really, like most of such strikes, an attempt on the part of the train hands to take possession of the railroad. They refused to deliver freight to a particular firm because it employed non-union men, and on another occasion refused to deliver coal because it was "scab coal," that is, coal mined, or "handled," by non-union men. Of course men who can decide for whom the railroad shall carry goods, and for whom it shall not, are the real owners of the property. That so silly an attempt should have ever been made is a lamentable proof of the ignorance and puerility in which "Labor" lives; but the way in which the press has treated it, shows that wisdom gains ground. The newspapers have universally condemned and ridiculed it. Two years ago they would have filled columns with abuse of the corporation and laudation of the strikers.

The struggles of the Anti-Poverty clergymen to abolish their own poverty by means of other people's money continue to be interesting. It is announced that the Rev. Dr. McGlynn has been presented with $1,200 by his "old parishioners," and he appears to have the upper hand of his poverty for some months to come. The admirers of the Reverend Pentecost in Newark have hired a hall for him there, and he will begin talking against poverty and taking up collections in January. The Reverend Grumbine of Syracuse is still pursued by certain members of his congregation, and there are threats of his church closing upon him. He says if that is done he will break down the doors, which shows that he is a muscular abolitionist. However little headway the Anti-Poverty Society may be making against the great mass of poverty in the world, their success in keeping from want clergymen whose congregations have become tired of supporting them, must be very encouraging.

The defenders of the Court of Appeals in Sharp's case are evidently either very uneasy in their minds or very weak in their judgment, for they will not let the matter drop. They began by ascribing the unanimity of the court to a natural and human desire—judges, after all, being but men—to fortify Chief-Judge Ruger against the newspaper attacks on him for granting the stay. In fact, they used the unanimity as an argument against recent newspaper criticism of judicial decisions. "You see," they said to the journalists, "how much good you have done your cause by attacking Judge Ruger. You forget that judges are men moved by like passions with yourselves, and that they were sure to be irritated by unjust assaults on one of their colleagues. They have accordingly made the decision giving Sharp a new trial unanimous, just to show you the futility of these attempts of newspapers to take criminal cases out of the hands of the courts, and to vindicate Chief-Judge Ruger in feeling 'reasonable doubts' about the legality of Sharp's conviction." The concocters of this defence overlooked the fact that they were simply answering one charge of corruption by admitting another. To frame a judgment in order to spite the newspapers is, of course, just as base as to frame one to oblige Sharp, though it may not excite so much popular reprobation. In the exercise of judicial functions all motives but the highest one are bad as bad can be. Moralists have never taken the trouble to divide judicial turpitude into degrees. They do not care whether a judge renders a decision for love or for money, through *esprit de corps* or "pure cussedness." As long as it is not prompted by a simple desire to do justice without fear or favor, they set the judge down as among the worst enemies of society, the one who does most to shake that confidence of man in his fellows which keeps civilized communities together.

It so happens that this case was tried by a judge who is generally admitted to stand as high as most of his brethren in the matter of learning, and his rulings were confirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court of this district, composed of four judges who, as far as the public can see, are as able lawyers and upright men as any judge of the Court of Appeals, and whose failure to sit in the Court of Appeals instead of the Supreme Court is, under our system of selecting judges, pure accident. There is no reason known to laymen why the decisions of the Court of Appeals should be more respected than those of the Supreme Court, except that, under the Constitution of the State, they are final decisions. There is nothing about a judge of the Court of Appeals which makes him more sacred or a worthier object of reverence than a judge of the Supreme Court. There might be if the judges of the Court of Appeals were selected, as they are in England, from the acknowledged leaders of the bar; but as a matter of fact they are selected in precisely the same way and by the same bodies as the judges of the Supreme Court. So what is a poor layman to think or do when he finds the Court of Appeals declaring, according to a United States Judge writing to the *Sun*, a conviction unanimously pronounced valid by such judges as Barrett, Van Brunt, Daniels, Brady, and Bartlett, to be "bristling with errors, and significantly conspicuous for the disregard of elementary principles of law and evidence"? Surely the judiciary in this State may well cry: "Save us from our friends!"

The Commercial Union agitation in Canada seems to be making some progress, if we may judge from the very small majority by which the first candidate who has ever run for Parliament on a Commercial Union platform has been defeated at an election in East Northumberland County. Dr. Mallory, the candidate in question, only lost the election by thirteen votes in a total of 5,000. This is the more significant because, as Mr. Chamberlain keeps pointing out to the Canadians, political union must follow Commercial Union pretty closely. If Canada agrees to have the same tariff as the United States, the making of it must of necessity be left to the American Congress, or, in other words, the power to tax the Canadians must be ceded to the United States, and the power to tax soon carries all other powers with it. It is just as well for everybody who is interested in this movement, on either side of the line, to bear this in mind. The United States cannot allow a small province like Canada to say what their import duties shall be; so that Canada would have to allow the United States in fact, if not in form, to say what her import duties should be. In this way she would very soon get used to the idea of sending Senators and Representatives to Washington. That this will come some day, no intelligent man doubts, but it ought not to come unawares, or to take anybody by surprise.

Some natural embarrassment has been caused in Germany by the accidental publication of a private circular showing the amounts of money paid by the Protectionist Union to one of the leading newspapers of Berlin. This paper is rated very highly on the Continent as an exponent of public opinion, and is much quoted by the Berlin correspondents of the London press. It is not stated what this money was paid for. It may have been paid for Reading Notices. We have seen a good deal of high-tariff matter in American newspapers which looked as though it might be paid for by the line at a pretty stiff rate. These papers generally have a very keen scent for British gold, and keep a vigilant watch on the Cobden Club. The Berlin misadventure should be a warning to them.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, December 21, to TUESDAY, December 27, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE Post-office Department has modified the recent ruling, by which no writing or printing can be placed upon the outside of second, third, and fourth-class mail matter without subjecting it to letter rates of postage, in so far as to allow the word "merchandise" to be printed or written on the wrapper of fourth-class matter.

Reports to the Navy Department from the New York and Norfolk Navy-yards, where preparations are making to build the great 6,000-ton armored war ships, are highly satisfactory. At New York the keel blocks for the armored cruiser have been placed, and the ship is being laid down. The new buildings are nearly completed, and will be ready to receive the machine tools when they are procured.

A detachment of troops attacked the Yaqui Indians in New Mexico on Sunday, killing one Indian and wounding one, and capturing two women. Another body of troops killed one and wounded several Yaquis. The pretence for the attacks was that the Yaquis were about to begin raids.

A protest against the appointment of Samuel J. Randall to a place on the Appropriations Committee is to be drawn up by prominent Chicago Democrats during the holiday recess of Congress and sent to Speaker Carlisle. It was started at a meeting of the Tariff-Reform League by J. F. Claflin, who announced himself a Mugwump.

Statements are published in a Western paper from seventy-eight members of the House, representing twenty-six States, including fifty-eight Republicans and eighteen Democrats, which indicate a strong probability of the passage of an enabling act admitting the Territory of Dakota as one State after the next Presidential campaign, if such action be acquiesced in by the people of the Territory.

Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, who has a residence in Montgomery County, Pa., has addressed an open letter to the Republicans of the county, announcing himself a candidate for delegate to the National Republican Convention. In his letter Mr. Barker says: "Many Republicans say that Mr. Blaine must again be the candidate, and it is quite plain that the men who forced his nomination in 1884 are again active and again wish to take the chances of his election. I think this is too great a peril to be needlessly incurred. Mr. Blaine was beaten in 1884; I fear he would be beaten again. I ask you to consider whether you desire to run this risk. Every Republican is able to judge for himself whether Mr. Blaine was at the height of his strength three years ago." Mr. Barker states that he would support Sherman, Harrison, or Hawley.

Some 5,000 employees of the Reading Railroad were out on strike, crippling the freight service of the road Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and causing a good deal of anxiety. The trouble arose because several car-loads of flour had been consigned to the Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company, and some of the men in the Port Richmond yard refused to move them. The General Manager ordered that the cars be moved, and if the men refused, to discharge them immediately. The men refused, were discharged, and 1,200 struck. The flour was moved, but a general strike was begun, supported by the whole strength of the Knights of Labor. The strike ended on Tuesday morning, both sides consenting to arbitrate their differences.

A very severe snow and wind storm raged west of the Mississippi last week, and several deaths are reported from Kansas and Nebraska. In some cases persons are said to have frozen to death from lack of coal, because the railroad companies had failed to supply the settlers in the western part of Kansas. There had been much trouble from lack of coal before the storm, but after it the railroad companies began hauling coal cars on their passenger trains, and the distress is said to have been relieved.

Thomas N. Newbold, President of the New York State Board of Health, has made a report to Gov. Hill on the condition of the quarantine station in New York Bay, as disclosed during the recent alarm about cholera. It criticises the condition of the station severely, says the disease was spread among the immigrants after their landing by compelling them to use their hands in dishing out and eating their food, and concludes as follows: "In conclusion, sir, from all the evidence I have been able to collect, it is the unanimous opinion of those posted on such matters that it would be difficult to imagine a worse state of affairs than now exists at the quarantine station. It is hard to realize in this age of civilization that the harbor of the city of New York should be so inadequately provided with facilities for the prevention and extinction of an epidemic. The State Board of Health does not consider it within its province to pronounce upon the actions of the quarantine authorities. I have merely endeavored to give a few facts concerning the condition of affairs as they were found by the different persons who visited the station, and allow you to form your own judgment upon it. That the health of the State and the country was put in great jeopardy by the culpable unreadiness of the station, admits of no question."

The landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated by the usual annual dinners on December 21 in Boston, 22d in Brooklyn, and on the 23d by the New England Society of this city. Chauncey M. Depew and Mark Twain were the principal Boston speakers. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Horace Porter, President Dwight of Yale College, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, the Rev. Dr. T. L. Chamberlain, and Mayor-elect Chapin spoke at Brooklyn, and the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell of Hartford, W. Bourke Cockran, Mayor Hewitt, E. O. Wolcott of Colorado, Gen. J. M. Schofield, Gen. Horace Porter, and Chauncey M. Depew in this city.

The subscription to the "national purse" to be presented to Edward Burgess, designer of the *Puritan*, *Mayflower*, and *Volunteer*, has reached $10,172.25, and a check for the sum was sent to Boston December 23.

Weber's opera "Euryanthe" was given its first complete performance in America at the Metropolitan Opera-house December 23.

The West-Snowdon syndicate will take control of the Chicago *Times* January 4, continuing it as an independent paper, but reducing the price from five cents to three.

An accidental discharge of 14,000 gallons of naphtha into one of Rochester's main sewers December 22 produced a most uncommon disaster. The heavy stone covering of a manhole of the Platt Street sewer was first blown off by a terrific explosion, and then almost immediately another explosion occurred beneath the Clinton Flouring Mill on Mill Street. The upheavals were followed by sheets of flame that burst out to a height of sixty feet. The Clinton Mill took fire first, and the flames spread quickly to the Washington Mill and the Jefferson Mill. These three mills and contents were destroyed, involving a loss of over $200,000. The first explosion was followed quickly by others along Mill and Platt Streets, and at several points on West Avenue, making over forty in all, and extending along for miles of sewers. The cause of the peculiar disaster was an attempt to pump the naphtha from the Vacuum Oil Company's tanks through a two-mile conduit to the Municipal Gas Company's works near the centre of the city. Four persons were killed, three more are missing, and about twenty are badly injured.

The missing Nova-Scotian timber raft has been reported 136 miles southeast of Nantucket Shoals, broken into small fragments. The logs when seen were not in the track of ocean steamers.

The funeral of John Howson, a comedian of some note, who died suddenly in Troy, was attended in this city December 21, and the body has been cremated. Howson is best remembered for "making up" the principal part in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Sorcerer" in close imitation of Dr. Talmage, the Brooklyn clergyman, and playing the part in that guise during a long run in this city in 1882.

Maj. James Haggerty, an ex-member of the Assembly, died in this city December 21, aged fifty-three years. He served during the war, was appointed Consul to Glasgow, where he was born, by President Grant, but, his exequatur being refused by the British Government on account of his connection with the Fenian movement, he was made Deputy Naval Officer of the port of New York. He became a Democrat in 1872.

Mr. Wilmot L. Warren, who had been for nearly twenty years on the staff of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, during most of which time he was a leading editorial writer, died December 23 in his forty-first year. Mr. Warren was a graduate of Tufts College in the class of 1868, and had been for some years a trustee of that institution.

Dr. A. B. Palmer, LL.D., Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine in the University of Michigan, died December 23, aged seventy-two.

Daniel Manning, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, died at his son's house in Albany, December 24, aged fifty-six. Mr. Manning began his career as an office-boy in the office of the Albany *Atlas*, which afterwards became the *Argus*, and worked his way up through various stages, including an experience of some years as legislative reporter, to the proprietorship of the paper. As a politician, he was one of Mr. Tilden's trusted lieutenants, and made a national reputation by securing the nomination of President Cleveland in the National Convention. He became President Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury, and retained the position till February 14, 1887. His serious illness began with a stroke of apoplexy March 23, 1886. The failure of his health is attributed to the unsanitary condition of the Treasury Building, particularly of his private office.

FOREIGN.

The war talk at Vienna continues with such vigor that it has largely broken up the holiday trade. All the commanders of the military districts along the entire western frontier of Russia have been summoned to Gatchina to hold a council with the Czar. All the officers and men of the various Prussian corps stretched along the German border have had their Christmas furloughs cut short. Members of the Austrian reserve who are in other countries have orders to hold themselves ready to return and join their colors by January 1.

A despatch from Constantinople to the London *Daily News* of December 25 says: "The Government is alarmed at its neighbors' war preparations, and the Sultan is inquiring as to the advisability of calling out 50,000 men for Erzerum and Bulgaria. It is stated that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador to Turkey, has informed the Porte that unless the indemnity arrears, amounting to £750,000, be paid, Russia will be obliged to take pledges in Asia Minor for the protection of her interests. The Government is hampered for money. A body of marines,

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whose time had expired recently, tried to force their way into the imperial palace to demand of the Sultan their arrears of pay. They were all arrested and imprisoned, and afterwards they were paid a small sum and sent away from the capital to prevent their complaints reaching the ears of the Sultan."

The Rumanian Government announces that it is preparing a bill to establish a Danube steamship company. The vessels are to be purchased by the revenues derived from the Danubian harbor dues levied on the ships of all nations. As this revenue, under the agreement of the Powers, ought to be applied to the maintenance of navigation between the Iron Gates and Sulina, the bill will violate foreign rights. Austria will lead, it is said, in taking diplomatic action in the form of a protest against the project.

Owing to riotous outbreaks among the students of the universities at Kieff and Kasan those institutions have been closed. "The reports are vague and extremely contradictory," writes a London correspondent, "but there is no doubt about the rector of the University at St. Petersburg having been struck, or of the calling out of the Cossacks and other troops, and the subsequent long procession of sledges through the streets bearing scores of prisoners to jail. Russian papers have been forbidden to say a word about the thing, and it will be some time before the truth filters out. In the meantime a trial with closed doors is proceeding at St. Petersburg of eight Nihilists, five men and three women, charged with an attempt on the Czar's life during his recent journey to the Don Cossack country with the Tsesarevitch. The leader is a Jew named Boris Orshis, but the chief interest attaches to the young Vitali Tchernoff, who is an officer in the Cossacks and a son of one of the great Cossack nobles. Boxes of dynamite were found concealed in hay on his father's estate. He was arrested, and in a panic he gave evidence implicating three of his cousins, and leading to the discovery of a Nihilist printing-office where three young women were working. Vitali bitterly repented his treachery after it was too late, and he now takes his place with the others. It is expected that all the men will be hanged. Vitali's cousins were all in Government employ or in the army, and there are reports that their trial will lead to extraordinary developments of a conspiracy in both branches of the service. This may account for a good deal of the Czar's strange policy." The university riot at St. Petersburg was caused by students inviting citizens to make common cause with them. The disorder has spread to the Military Academy, the Medical College, and the School of Forestry, all of which are now closed.

Lord Randolph Churchill has reached St. Petersburg. Assurances are repeatedly given that his mission has no political significance, but he is making strenuous efforts to see the Czar. At Berlin he saw Count Herbert Bismarck, but not the Chancellor

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been subpœnaed to attend the Portumna Assizes in January, when the Court will hear the appeal of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for taking part in a proclaimed home-rule meeting.

Mr. Sheehy, an Irish member of Parliament, sentenced to one month's imprisonment for inciting resistance to evictions, has been thrown to the floor by the warders of Clonmel Jail, who tied his hands and removed his clothes. Father Matthew Ryan of the town of Hospital, County Limerick, one of the projectors of the plan of campaign, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment, without hard labor, for inciting the people to commit illegal acts. Father Ryan declines to divest himself of his clerical attire in prison, and the Catholic warders sustain him in his refusal. The Marquis of Clanricarde has issued 100 fresh writs of ejectment against tenants on his Woodford estate.

Thousands of people assembled at Mitchelstown, Ireland, on December 24, to greet Mr. Mandeville on his release from prison. Mr. Spaight, a magistrate, and his wife were fired at while driving at Killaloe, County Limerick. The horse was killed. Michael Davitt, speaking at Steepbridge Sunday, repeated his advice to farmers not to purchase land at the present time. By waiting, he said, they would be able to secure land on the basis of a nominal rent, 70 to 80 per cent. under the present figures.

A despatch from Rome December 26 says: "It is stated on good authority that the Pope has instructed Archbishop Walsh and the other visiting Irish prelates to adopt a conciliatory attitude towards the Government in Ireland."

Charles Stuart Parnell's health is much improved. He will probably address his constituents in Cork in January.

The London *Standard* said last week: "Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has sounded the leading bankers and financiers with reference to the conversion of the national debt. He contemplates a big operation for the conversion of the 3 per cents into 2½ per cents at one jump."

It is stated that England and France have consented to admit a Turkish delegate to the Suez Canal Neutrality Commission.

A movement has been started by leading inhabitants of Berlin to present a congratulatory New Year address to the Crown Prince. Sheets were placed in central positions on Christmas Day for signatures by persons of all classes.

Dr. Mackenzie says he is greatly pleased with the improvement in the Crown Prince's condition. The small growth in the Prince's throat is almost gone. There remains a slight tumefaction on the left ventricular band. The blood drawn from the Prince's neck is to be analyzed to learn if it contains an undue proportion of sugar, and if so, a diet to remedy the trouble will be adopted.

According to the researches lately communicated to the Academy of Sciences by Dr. Teissier of Lyons, the author believes that diphtheria is, above all, an infectious malady, the germ of which, being transmitted through the medium of atmospheric dust, is absorbed through the respiratory organs. The dust emanating from manure heaps, collections of rags or of straw, are particularly favorable for such transmission, as they constitute excellent media for the culture of the pathogenic germ. The pigeon and the common fowl seem to be the most active agents for the dissemination of the germs from these different infectious foci. Among the other cases which contribute to favor the receptivity of the germ, cold occupies the first place (79 out of 132). Dr. Teissier, however, thinks that the humidity of the air constitutes, without any doubt, a condition extremely propitious for the multiplication and dissemination of the germs of diphtheria.

M. Desclauds, a judge of the Court of Accounts at Paris, has been elected President of the Patriotic League. It is announced that the League will in future abstain from concerning itself with the internal policy of France, and that it will have only one flag—the national emblem — and one motto — "France."

Another inquiry at Paris has shown that a blacking manufacturer bought the decoration of the Legion of Honor for 60,000 francs, and that M. Wilson and his accomplices shared the spoils. M. Wilson's arrest is expected in connection with the affair.

The Belgian Premier has announced to the Chamber of Deputies that forty-nine foreign governments have agreed to take part in a conference at Brussels in March, to bring about the establishment of an office for the translation and exchange of legislative documents of all countries.

The Spanish Government has decided to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.

All the absent Cardinals have been summoned to return to Rome before the first of January to take part in the Pope's jubilee celebration. Two hundred foreign Bishops and many European legitimist aristocrats have given notice of their intention to visit Rome after Christmas to attend the celebration. The Czar of Russia will send a gift, but none of the family of King Humbert of Italy will be allowed to do so.

Advices from Zanzibar, under date of December 19, state that a messenger has arrived from central Africa who brings no direct news from Henry M. Stanley, but says it is reported in the country on the eastern side of Lake Nyanza that Mr. Stanley, after many privations, reached Wadelai on the Nile, about fifty miles north of Lake Albert Nyanza, early in September. The principal difficulty he encountered was between the Mabodi country and Wadelai.

Advices from Massowah say that the British mission to Abyssinia was unsuccessful in its efforts to induce King John to sue for peace, and that the Italians are jubilant over the failure.

The session of the Dominion Grange at Toronto, December 24, adopted a report urging that, in view of the suspension of several of the chartered banks in the Dominion, thereby forfeiting public confidence in Canadian monetary institutions on the present basis, the circulating currency of the Dominion be secured by the Government.

A huge wave swept Baracoa, Cuba, December 4. People saw it coming and fled to the hills. The wave struck the beach, broke, and flowed inland, carrying many native huts and several good houses before it. After sweeping in fully 400 feet, the water flowed back to the ocean. Nearly 300 huts and houses were destroyed, but fortunately no lives were lost. The beach was swept clear of every habitation that stood upon it. The wave was not a tidal wave, but the result of a three days' north wind. Aguadilla, a small port of Porto Rica, suffered also by the wave. Fifty-three houses were swept away.

Advices from Bavispe, in the Mexican Province of Sonora, show that the suffering resulting from the earthquakes there is very great. The Mexican Government recently sent a lot of provisions, but the people are destitute of clothing. What few houses were constructed a month ago have been destroyed, and the people are now living on Refuge Hill, in huts made of poles and grass. The weather is very cold. Earthquake shocks are frequent, though no new rifts have been opened.

A special correspondent, writing from Honolulu to San Francisco, says: "The people here are virtually on the eve of another revolution. The King, in exercising his veto power, intends to stand on his constitutional rights until a judicial decision is rendered. The Legislature will contest his action, and the natives are becoming excited. They find themselves ignored and treated with contempt, the King insulted, and his rights, as understood by them, ignored or denied. The native papers, it is said, are inciting the natives to rise in arms, if necessary, and assert their right to a voice in the management of their own affairs. It only needs a spark to set the country in a blaze." The Legislature has adopted resolutions denying the King's right to veto. The Supreme Court invited all members of the bar to confer with it on the subject, and the court listened with closed doors to the arguments of twenty-two attorneys, and then failed to agree.

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THE LATE DANIEL MANNING.

THE public career of the late Daniel Manning was brief, but most instructive. Before he became Secretary of the Treasury he was scarcely known out of his own State, and even here he was not much known out of his own political party. He had never held public office. His position was that of a local party manager. He belonged to the Tilden school of politics, and he had profited much by what he learned from Mr. Tilden, but no one could have anticipated that the lessons he gained in that school would have made him, in the short space of two years, the most noted man in the country after the President himself.

It was Mr. Tilden's belief that straightforwardness, plain speech, and correct aims will always beat chicanery, duplicity, and demagogism at the polls in the long run. Mr. Manning took in this lesson to a degree that surprised everybody in the country. When he was designated as Secretary of the Treasury, he allowed it to be known, even before he went to Washington, that he was determined to maintain the public credit and the gold standard against all attacks, and that nothing should swerve him from this purpose. He needed all his resolution and all his political tact besides in the coming encounter.

It is hard to realize now that in the first winter of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, only two years ago, the sharpest fight, and the most bitter and protracted in Washington, was that relating to "paying out silver," so completely has that issue disappeared. Leading members of the Democratic party conceived that the Treasury was hoarding its silver in order that the banks and the bondholders might wallow in gold. They therefore attacked Mr. Manning with speeches, resolutions, and investigations, seeking to force him either to "pay out silver," or, if he would not do so, to drive him from office. Denunciation in Congress had little effect upon him, because he had reckoned with it before he accepted the position of Secretary. Resolutions of inquiry intended to embarrass him were answered with such blunt directness, and occasionally with such cutting sarcasm, that the inquisitive classes were speedily disabled and completely cowed. Mr. Manning himself bore no malice. He had the most exemplary patience, and was always ready to shake hands and wipe out the old score. His assailants were completely vanquished, but without any sting of defeat. When the fatal stroke of disease fell upon him at his desk in the Department, he had not an enemy in the world, either in his own party or in any other, while he had won the respect of thinkers, scholars, and business men by the thousand all over the country, most of whom had never heard of him until they learned that Mr. Cleveland had chosen him for Secretary of the Treasury.

If we ask what was the meaning of all the pother about silver, we shall hardly be able to find an answer. Those who were pushing so desperately two years ago to force Mr. Manning to pay out his surplus silver have seen it pay itself out in a natural way in obedience to the demands of business. It was this natural process that Mr. Manning contended for. He declared that he would not, unless compelled by positive mandatory law, force upon the public a kind of money they did not ask for. If they wanted silver, they should have it; if they wanted gold, they should have that; if they wanted paper, they should have that. It was in this way that he meant to uphold the public credit, and keep all kinds of money at par for all purposes of trade. He knew that when a bank begins to "shove" on its customers something that they would rather not take, it puts itself under suspicion at once. He was resolved that the Government credit should be passed over to his successor in office in as good shape as he received it. And so it was. Those who tried to drive him the other way are probably convinced now that if he had forced out silver as they desired, the effect would not have corresponded to their wishes—that is, would not have changed the monetary standard of the country. But it would have put a stain on the public credit, just the same.

It was Mr. Manning's principal service that he refused to allow this stain, or any stain, to be put there while he was charged with the administration of the Treasury. The advice and counsel that he gave from time to time in his regular and special reports was for the most part fraught with financial wisdom, but some part of it was in advance of his time. Not much in advance, however. The President has taken a leaf out of his last report, and the country will soon be up with the recommendation he made a year ago to "untax the clothing of the people." If Mr. Manning had had good health, his prospect of reaching the Presidency, if he desired it, would have been extremely flattering. But he was destitute of ambition. The office that he held came to him unexpectedly, and rather to his regret. He was one of the men who have so often vindicated the soundness of our institutions by starting up from obscure places and showing themselves equipped for the highest duties.

Mr. Manning was always ready to learn, and it is one of the noteworthy facts in his career that he had not been a year in office before he became a hater of the "spoils system" in politics. He often remarked that the greatest distress of his public life was the contention and clamor of office-seekers, and that if he could be rid of them, he could transact the business of his department in half the time and with twice the satisfaction that was possible under the existing system. Civil-service reform lost one of its most promising recruits by the stroke that deprived the country of his services. We mourn the death of such a man, but we are sure that his example will not be lost upon the younger generation of his countrymen, or upon any who admire steadiness of nerve, candor of mind, and patience of temper in the administration of great public trusts.

RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION.

THE conduct of the foreign-born Anarchists in declaring war against society, and of the Knights of Labor in trying to set up an organization which was to overshadow both the Federal and State authorities, and substitute a government by strikes and boycotts for that of the Constitution and the laws, has naturally excited a good deal of interest in the possibility of sifting the immigrants from Europe, so as to let in none but such as are likely to prove good citizens. We cannot say that any of the schemes produced with this end in view have a very practical air.

As we have heretofore pointed out, there is no possible way of detecting an Anarchist or labor agitator when he lands from the steamer. The worst cut-throats or bomb-throwers are very apt to wear the mildest and most studious expression of countenance, and are very often the best educated in a whole shipload. Moreover, inquiries into character at the place of embarkation, by a consul or other official, would be utterly futile. Even if it were physically possible to get any information of any kind about the character and antecedents of the half million of poor people who every year take ship at Liverpool, or Havre, or Hamburg for the United States, whom could we charge with the duty of making the inquiries? Certainly not our consuls as at present selected. A letter from an ex-consul to the *Evening Post* explains forcibly the difficulties of any such undertaking, even if our consuls were fitted for their task in the matter of linguistic skill and experience of foreign life, and even if the authorities at foreign ports were as much interested in keeping the emigrants as they are in getting rid of them. In short, the attempt to extract a trustworthy certificate of character from every newcomer who lands in the United States, would be ridiculous from the outset, and be speedily abandoned. The nearest approach that could be made to a sifting process would be the imposition of a capitation tax. If shipowners could not land passengers without paying this, they would not take on board anybody who could not furnish the money; and ability to furnish the money, if it were more than a nominal sum, would be some slight guarantee of thrift, and industry, and prudence, and of a desire to pursue with steadiness some honest calling.

How a prolongation of the term of residence before naturalization would solve the problem, it is hard to see. It sounds very like the old Southern plan of preventing the mingling of races by prohibiting marriage between blacks and whites. A European loafer, or Anarchist, or blackguard of any description would be just as mischievous in the character of a foreign resident as in that of a naturalized citizen. In fact, we are inclined to think he would be more so, because, if allowed to vote, he might blow off some of his deviltry at the polls. A prolongation of the period of probation, and the exaction of guarantees of good behavior and intelligence before naturalization, would undoubtedly be a good thing for politics; but we do not see how it would protect us against attacks on social order by foreign cranks or malcontents whom we once allowed to land and take up their abode here. In fact, the one way in

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which legislation would seem likely to prove in any degree effective would be in preventing the huge importations of unskilled and, indeed, half-savage labor, in which some of the mining companies have indulged, as a means of enabling them to achieve temporary victories over strikers. We say temporary, because as soon as the half-savages learn the ways of the place, they become strikers in their turn, and worse ones than their predecessors. This practice, we are glad to say, the existing law against the importation of contract labor will probably stop, and its stoppage will be all the more welcome because it originated with, and has been carried on mainly by, those who support a high tariff as "protection for American labor."

A vast amount of comfort for those who are most troubled by the evils of unrestricted immigration and the difficulty of any process of selection, is to be found in the reflection that the troublesome or mischievous immigrants are an infinitesimally small part of the whole. Those who cause either loss, damage, or vexation bear to those who make the American rate of material and political progress possible, a very small proportion indeed. As has been so often pointed out at dinners of the New England Society, the immense capacity of the Yankee for "bossing" would be utterly useless to the country if the supply of foreigners to be bossed were not well kept up. Native talent has, for the greater part of this century, run to plotting, and planning, and superintending, and the results would not have been as tremendous as they have been, if Europe had not steadily recruited the ranks of manual labor.

And then who can feel very much troubled about the consequences of foreign ignorance and turbulence, when he sees the way in which the labor follies of two years ago have been dealt with, simply by the application of American "horse sense"? Two years ago the Knight of Labor, or the Walking Delegate, or the Boycotter, or the Striker had nearly everything his own way. The press, and the judges, and the grand juries, and the ministers, and the philanthropists were all afraid of him. He took possession of the streets, horse railroads, and wharves; frightened employers and shopkeepers out of their wits; threatened to suspend traffic on the great lines of travel, and even to put the police on strike, and compel people to employ him in perpetuity on terms fixed by himself. He throve for a few months fairly well under the influence of popular surprise and bewilderment. But as soon as the American eye had, to use the slang phrase, "sized him up," he began to wither visibly. The police took hold of him and hanged him or put him in jail, as his case required; the employers locked him out; the politicians fought shy of him; the press laughed at him or denounced him, and now nobody spends any thought on him. He has not left a trace of his tomfoolery on the surface either of American industry or politics.

CHRISTMAS IN THE CHURCHES.

Few can have failed to notice the marked increase, of late years, in the religious observance of Christmas. What we mean is the altogether more pronounced emphasis given the day, in its religious significance, by what for convenience may be called the dissenting churches. There has come a great change over those denominations which had inherited the idea that special attention given to Christmas in the churches was a thing wholly of "human invention" and "savoring of papistical will-worship," and which had, until recently, pretty consistently regulated their practice by that notion. Although they have, as a general thing, made little progress in the recognition of the Christian year—Easter and Christmas being about their only festival days—and have gone scarcely at all even into the Christmas cycle, a distinct place in their services has been made for the Christmas celebration, if not on the day itself, on the Sunday nearest to it. It would be almost impossible now to repeat an experience of our own, not so many years ago, when we listened to a somewhat acidulous divine who chose as a fitting theme for a Christmas discourse the doctrine of reprobation. At present all branches of the Church are alike in point of decorating the interior of the churches, and having special Christmas music and sermons.

This change has often been described as but a part of the general movement towards a more liturgical worship. It undoubtedly is so, but to say that is only to state the fact in another form, not to assign its cause. More than a single cause is to be looked for behind so widespread and vaguely marked a movement, and it is only as one cause of many that we suggest as an influence which we think has been powerful, at least in the case we have referred to, the social pressure which has worked, with the solidifying of the classes that now support the churches, to solidify and equalize their forms of public worship. Certainly in the great centres of population—and it is there that the tendency in question is clearest—the constituency of the churches is mostly to be found on one plane of society. In almost every respect the social usages of the people occupying this plane are the same; their houses, dress, amusements, are very similar; similarity of religious practices, in type, if not in detail, comes in as a natural sequence. In fact, it has been through admitting Christmas as a social Christian festival, that it has won a place for itself as a religious festival. Here the Puritans made their fatal mistake. They should have remembered the maxim, *obsta principiis*. They should have kept up their severe ignoring of Christmas in not having so much as a sprig of evergreen in their houses, and in giving no presents to their children. Once admitted into the home, Christmas was sure to insinuate itself into the Sunday-school, as it did next, and thence it was but a step into the church.

Yet, with all this larger prominence given to the day, in its religious aspects, there has been no new emphasis of the theological view of Christmas. If anything, we think that view is much less obtruded than formerly. Mr. Matthew Arnold, in the crusade against the theological associations of Christmas which he undertook, with rather more courage than tact, a couple of years ago, was fighting words and forms, we believe, as much as realities. Even if done under cover of the old phraseology, the church teaching now connected with Christmas is new in method and aim. It is less doctrinal and more practical. It is simpler and more natural. If it is less clear-cut and more sentimental, we must remember that the feelings to which it appeals and upon which it works are not easily defined. In fact, when we reflect that a large part of the religion of most people is made up of vague emotions, which may nevertheless be deeply stirred, and prove powerful in their influence upon conduct, it must seem a great gain that the religious accent of Christmas is placed so much more generally on those sentiments of gratitude and brotherhood which Christianity has so signally fostered, and which so much need to be cultivated. For this can well be spared the older Christmas teaching, which was less effective precisely because more definite and dogmatic than the new.

INTERNATIONAL "ROYALTY" COPYRIGHT.

The article on international copyright which Mr. R. Pearsall Smith contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for November, fancifully entitled (presumably by Mr. Knowles, the English editor), "An Olive Branch from America," is worthy of notice, not so much because of the article itself, which contains nothing new, but for the opinions expressed by the authors to whom the proof-sheets were submitted by Mr. Knowles. It may be well at the start to point out, that as far back as 1869 Mr. R. A. Macfie, formerly a member of the British Parliament, published in a volume entitled 'Recent Discussions on the Abolition of Patents for Inventions' a royalty copyright scheme, the practice of which required each author to have a special stamp, to be attached to or impressed on each copy of a book sold; thus briefly suggesting what Mr. Smith has elaborated. Mr. Macfie was one of the witnesses examined by the English Copyright Commission in 1876, and his defence of the scheme proposed can be found in the volume entitled 'Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Copyright (fol., London, 1878, pp. 137-142); while the original scheme itself is reprinted at page 355 of the same volume. As regards the idea of royalty payment to authors, Mr. Thomas Watts, of the British Museum, as far back as 1837, proposed, in an article in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, that an author should have copyright in his works for five years, after the expiration of which term any printer was to have the right to reprint upon paying a certain sum to the author for each copy he might issue. It is of interest to notice, especially in connection with the statement (p. 608) that Congress would probably accept a bill such as Mr. Smith suggests, that the plan proposed by Mr. Watts was actually presented to Congress in a bill introduced by Mr. Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts to the House of Representatives in the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, in 1883. This bill granted copyright to foreigners by substituting the word "person" for the words "citizen of the United States, or resident

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therein," in the existing copyright law, but it required that every copyright article published abroad should be reprinted in America within one year, and if not so reprinted any person was to be allowed, after the expiration of the year, to claim the copyright and print the work, after first giving bonds to keep an accurate account of sales and paying a sum equivalent to 8 per cent. of the highest retail price for each book before any copies were sold. The bill was referred to the Committee on Patents, and was never reported upon.

Mr. Smith's proposal has been drafted into a bill which has been privately printed. Its provisions he briefly sets out in his article, and they are, when supplemented by references to the bill itself, as follows: Any foreign author of a literary, musical, or artistic work published abroad is to be granted a "royalty" copyright for an ultimate term of forty-two years after entry of title at Washington. Two copies of the best foreign edition of each book entered are to be delivered to the Library of Congress within thirty days after publication. If the author desires to obtain any revenue from a possible reprint of his work in America, he must prepare certain distinctive stamps, which shall state the retail price of the book, and contain his autograph initials in facsimile. Of these stamps he must keep a supply on hand, or furnish a supply to a designated depository. The Library of Congress and the Secretary of the Incorporated Society of British Authors are suggested as suitable persons. Any one desiring to reprint shall obtain a license to do so by a mere formal application to the author or stamp agent, accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of such retail price as the reprinter may establish for each copy he proposes to print. If such stamps as asked for are not furnished within thirty days, he has authority to print, and the failure by the author or agent to respond within that time, forfeits the author's copyright. Certain stamps must be furnished free of charge for press copies, etc., and the possible return to the author of unused stamps is to be left a matter of private agreement. The author's name and address must be printed in each book, otherwise an application to the Librarian of Congress, accompanied by the money, shall be considered sufficient, and unless a declaration of American copyright is printed in each copy of the foreign edition the right is forfeited. One stamp shall be attached to each book issued, and for matter reprinted in periodicals it is rather indefinitely stated that "a different proprietor's license can be obtained, and the copyright stamps, with the name of periodical and date, may be adapted for printing with the type matter in the body of the number." Any assignment of copyright must be recorded at the Library of Congress within sixty days of its execution. The imitation of copyright stamps, according to section 7 of the proposed bill, shall subject the offender to a penalty of $100; one-half to go to the person who sues, and one-half to the United States. In section 8, however, such imitation is declared to be punishable as forgery. In his article Mr. Smith says that each publisher shall be held responsible for an accurate and unmutilated reproduction of the original, but there is no provision in the bill concerning this, nor is it stated how the author is to obtain satisfaction for any possible outrage upon his work, by mutilation or otherwise; but if a publisher or bookseller is detected selling any book not having the proper stamps affixed, a *qui tam* suit may be brought against him for damages for a sum equal to ten times the retail price of every copy thus sold, one-half of the amount to go to the informer, and the other half to the United States, while the author is to receive all unstamped copies which the delinquent bookseller may have on hand, and, in addition, payment for "all damages arising from such sale." Although the proposed bill does not clearly provide for it, it is evidently intended that translations shall be subject to royalty as well as reprints of original works.

As an introduction to his proposed measure, Mr. Smith states three reasons why American readers may object to give to British authors what he terms a "monopoly" copyright. These are: (1) The desire for cheap books; (2) because, to use his own words, "the American people would naturally resent an increase of price in which only one-eighth would reach the author," and (3) that, by reason of the necessarily low retail price, larger editions would be sold, and thereby the foreign author would be better paid than would be the case if he could choose his own method of publishing. This, in brief, is the scheme and Mr. Smith's arguments for its adoption. Turning to the English comments upon it, we find nine contributions from persons who are looked upon as favoring it, followed by two letters from Mr. Arnold and Prof. Huxley, opposed to the plan. Their contents may be briefly indicated. First among the responses has been placed a letter by Mr. Gladstone. He thinks the present system of copyright injurious to the interests of authors, publishers, and readers; and the question of international copyright between England and the United States, he takes it for granted, "implies the establishment in each country of copyright by royalty, instead of copyright by monopoly, for the whole of its domestic literature, and not only for foreign importations from the territory of the other contracting Power." He admits that there are many difficulties of detail, and confesses that he is not prepared with modes of treatment for them, but mentions the provision for a uniform percentage, which he thinks objectionable, as tying down authors irrespective of their standing and credit in the literary world. The new system would offer, he believes, a greatly increased aggregate of advantage to publishers, authors, and readers, and concludes: "The case with which you have to deal may be shortly stated thus: On one side there is a well-founded sense of injustice; on the other side there is a not less strong conviction that an international system of copyright by monopoly would replace one injustice by another and probably a greater one." Lord Tennyson, who follows, thinks that as "something is better than nothing," he would support the measure proposed, but there is no indication in the letter which his son writes for him that the project has been weighed and considered. The Duke of Argyll states that until he had read Mr. Smith's article, he did not know how the case stood, but he now believes that the plan proposed of "a fixed lordship or percentage on sales is the only proposal which meets all the difficulties." Archdeacon Farrer modestly admits that his opinion may be of little value, as he is not a good judge about the technical details of business transactions, but the scheme seems to him feasible. The novelist, Mr. Haggard, who, besides reading the article, has discussed the scheme with Mr. Smith, is of the opinion that it should be cordially accepted by English authors, which opinion seems to be largely based upon the belief that the American public have expressed their favorable inclination to its adoption. But he does not think a royalty of 10 per cent. a liberal fee.

Mr. Lewis Morris considers the "principle of payment" advocated valuable, and that there can hardly be two opinions as to its adoption, but he thinks that the percentage ought to be left to private agreement between author and publisher, within a limit not exceeding 25 per cent. The principle of the scheme is also adhered to by Mr. Justin McCarthy, who, however, states that his want of knowledge of the publishing business renders his opinion as to the practicability of the measure not worth anything. Mr. Walter Besant criticises Mr. Smith's assertion that international copyright will destroy cheap books in America, which he thinks an absurd pretence; but he has every desire to see the scheme carried out, "if it can be compassed," though in any case, he holds, it can only be accepted as an instalment of what is just. The only publishers contributing any opinion on the scheme are Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., who content themselves with the bare statement that they think it would be extremely beneficial to English authors, and that it would have little or no effect on the publishers.

Any expression of opinion by Sir Thomas Henry Farrer would claim consideration. As Secretary of the British Board of Trade, he has had opportunity during many years to study, not only the copyright laws of Great Britain and her colonies, but also the question of international copyright between England and the United States. Mr. Farrer's objections to the ordinary form of copyright are based upon a belief that it prevents literature from following in the channels of other trade, and seeking its profit in a wide market with low prices. He believes not only that cheap books are a necessity, but that their sale would prove in the aggregate more advantageous to the authors. Directly concerning Mr. Smith's scheme, however, he has very little to say, cautiously stating that "if it should prove practicable," it would do much to bring about a copyright treaty; but he avoids any discussion of its feasibility.

A careful reading of these contributions fails to discover in them much real support of the copyright plan proposed. There is manifest in most of them a feeling, amounting to an outspoken admission in at least two of them, that approval is based upon the belief that "half a loaf is better than no bread." In others there is a frank admission of incompetence to judge of the feasibility of the plan, while in none of them is this question answered by anything more than a mere assertion of practicability. The ethical question of the equity of robbing the author of the control of his property in this country while he is allowed to retain such control in all others, is not touched upon. In this respect only two of the contributors can be considered consistent, inasmuch as they advocate the adoption of the royalty system with free publication to all copyright. Sir Thomas Farrer has consistently advocated this system for many years, and it is evident that Mr. Gladstone has seriously adopted it.

The remaining two contributions are in opposition to Mr. Smith's scheme. Mr. Matthew Arnold sends a short but sharp letter stating that he is not prepared to accept the assertion that of the difference between the cost price and the price paid by the buyer the trade gets seven-eighths and the author only one-eighth, and he believes that he now receives from Macmillan for the American edition of his books more profit than the plan proposed would give him. He has, therefore, strong doubts that it is a "privilege" which is offered him; but even if it were, he would at present decline to discuss it. Quoting Senator Hawley as saying that America is governed "by and for the average man," he believes that so long as this average man is what he is, he will not give to the British author copyright. "As I have said somewhere or other," he continues, "he has not *delicacy* enough to feel the author's

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claims; he feels only that he himself has 'a good thing' and had better keep it."

By far the longest reply is from Prof. Huxley, filling more than four pages. He starts out by saying that Mr. Smith's paper offers two chief matters for consideration: (1) The statement of the moral principles by which we propose to govern ourselves in dealing with the property of British authors; (2) the "plan for securing to the said British authors such a price for the use of their property as is compatible with the moral principles in question." With sharp sarcasm he paraphrases Mr. Smith's reasoning as follows: "Our souls require moral and intellectual elevation; we are accustomed to get these elevators cheaply, and we mean to go on getting them cheaply. We shall be happy to consider any arrangement for rewarding the makers of the elevators consistently with that declaration; but they had better recollect that we are masters of the situation, and that we shall appropriate our spiritual nourishment without payment, if we cannot get it at our own price." The "ingrained conservatism of the decaying civilizations of Europe" is still so far retained in England, according to Prof. Huxley, that a man would not be excused for carrying off a sixpenny loaf and leaving twopence as payment, upon pleading that his bodily frame absolutely required regular instalments of bread, and that he had been accustomed all his life to get a big loaf for twopence; and that, in his judgment, the baker got enough profit out of that sum per loaf; and he considers the plan proposed by Mr. Smith an anticipation, upon the part of transatlantic readers, of that "social millennium when the 'Have-nots,' whether they lack land, or house, or money, or capacity, or morals, will have parted among themselves all the belongings of the 'Haves,' save the two last mentioned."

Prof. Huxley's is bottled wrath. Last year Mr. Smith printed, privately, a pamphlet entitled 'International Copyright: Protected Copyright, with Free-Trade Competition.' It is evident that it is this work which the Professor has in his mind as he writes; which accounts, also, for certain slight discrepancies, owing to changes made in a few details of Mr. Smith's plan since first publication. In this anonymous pamphlet, moreover, the author uses much less reserve of language than in his article. The untrammelled opportunity to steal foreign books is referred to as "our present legal privileges," and it is very plainly stated that the question is not what is just, but, firstly, what America will consent to; and, secondly, what plan presents the minimum of difficulties. And he boldly reminds the British author that "a good thing that they can get is better than what they think is a better thing that they cannot get." It does not seem to have mollified Prof. Huxley that Mr. Smith admits that, if there is a difference, "the literary worker is more, and not less, worthy of his hire than others who perform more common labors," and that "men of literature need more of the refinements of existence purchasable by money than those of less elevated tastes. It is comparatively a small thing," continues Mr. Smith, "to those who have been spiritualized and refined [*i. e.*, the American reader, who has secured a "conscience void of offence" by virtue of royalty copyright] to minister to the author in things temporal. The writer has sown spiritual seed, but his family needs the liberal support and 'necessary superfluities' that will place him as an intellectual prince in unencumbered intercourse with political or money princes"!

But to return to Prof. Huxley's letter. After having thus sharply ridiculed the principle of the scheme proposed, he criticises the practical details of the plan, pointing out the impossibility of preventing or punishing the counterfeiting of the proposed authors' stamps, the utterly inadequate damages it would be possible for an author to recover against the publisher of a fraudulent edition after assuming the expenses of a law-suit, and the absurdity of expecting a publisher to buy in advance from the author ten thousand stamps for an edition of a book, when his rival in the next street may at his pleasure secure stamps for an edition to undersell him. The damage which may be done to the author of an illustrated scientific book, who may have spent as much or more time and labor in preparing the illustrations than in writing the text, by an irresponsible, cheap reprint, is forcibly pointed out. In conclusion, Mr. Huxley is of the opinion that the scheme is false in principle, and would be futile in practice, and if adopted would merely amount to the issuing of letters of marque to people who are now frankly pirates. He thinks that if the American reader admits that an English author has rights of property in his book, he is bound to admit that the author may at least appoint an agent in the reader's own country; and that, if this proposal is to be called "undisguised monopoly," he would call any proposal offering less to the author "more or less disguised piracy."

Little need be said after Prof. Huxley's conclusive letter. But it may be pointed out, in addition, that the intention is apparently not to have authors themselves bring suit, but to encourage persons to sue for the sake of securing the one-half of the fines imposed, for the author's share of the damages is to be the unsold copies of the fraudulent edition, and "all damages arising from fraudulent sale," which damages, under the circumstance of free publication, could only be the royalty due upon the copies actually sold—an amount of damages, it need hardly be said, for which no author could afford to bring suit. The proposed bill could not, as it stands, be enacted into a law. It is too indefinite in its statements, and no adequate measures are provided for the carrying out of its provisions.

THE HARDENING OF THE TORIES.

LONDON, December 7, 1887.

HOME-RULERS all over the country, in village Liberal associations as well as in higher political circles, are making up their minds to a patient struggle which may be of some duration. If any section of the party hoped that the mere sight of another coercion act in operation would produce a violent revulsion of feeling to the immediate danger of Lord Salisbury's Government, the hope has not been realized. Indeed, there was no ground for such an expectation. The British public are well inured by habit to support the spectacle on the sister island of a repressive rule of the same character, though not of equal stringency, and during the passage of the Bill through Parliament it was condemned at Liberal meetings in very emphatic terms, but obviously in a cool temper. The Tories, however, would not be wise to take too much comfort from this fact. The argument that it is impossible to give good government to Ireland, such as we are bound to give, contrary to the wishes of the people, or by means of any alternative policy of home rule which the Conservative Government have produced or may yet propose, is an argument which requires time for its development. It is not advanced by obstruction or any procedure repugnant to the tolerably well-regulated political conscience of a British elector. It is not at once brought to a point by the mere opinion that the imprisonment of Irish political offenders is harsh, or that the contemptuous language applied to the prisoners by Ministers is unworthy. A certain time must be allowed for observation of the growth of the Government policy, which Home-Rulers say is bad at the root, and therefore its branches and fruits must be bad also. Accordingly, while they point to such facts as the protest of more than fifty ministers of religion in Bristol as indications of the direction in which public opinion is moving, their main confidence is that the inherent vices of the present policy will every day make its failure more manifest.

There is no doubt that the prospect now held out to Ireland is a much more sinister one than the British public were led to expect at the commencement of the struggle, and this, say the Home-Rulers, has come about not so much from bad faith as from the necessary evolution of the Government policy. One false step has led to another. In the first place, repressive legislation, the necessity of which as an alternative to home rule was indignantly denied, has come, and come without delay, in the shape of an act which is directed to crush political combination. Secondly, Ireland was told that her real malady was agrarian, and that it would be cured by a comprehensive measure of land reform, getting rid of the dual ownership. But now that bill recedes into the distance. There is no agreement among the supporters of the Government as to the principle on which it should proceed. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Bright have declared themselves opposed to a general measure of compulsory purchase. That is not desired by the Irish themselves, who do not wish to expel good resident landlords or imprison them in their demesnes, but would like to retain them as landlords and induce them to take a leading part in the government of the country. But perhaps the most significant change of all is the resolution not to extend to Ireland the reform and extension of local government promised for next session to England and Scotland, and which had been promised to Ireland also. In accounting for, or at least announcing, this decision, Mr. Goschen compared the promise to Ireland to a promise given to a lunatic, and referred to the tendency in Ireland to make use of the institutions of local government for political objects. But that form of lunacy in Ireland is older than Mr. Goschen, and must have been known when the promise was made. A great part of the strength of the Unionist position at the last election, a great measure of the conviction that their arguments carried, was due to the contention that they were prepared to give perfectly equal laws and institutions to Ireland—that her Parliamentary representation was already adequate, was liberal, but that if anything further was wanted, it would be done, particularly in the way of a reform of local government and institutions. Now, that is not to be done. Local self-government is denied as absolutely as national self-government. Why? Because the Irish are not fit for it. Well, the Home-Ruler may fairly ask, then why did you not say so at the last election? But he asks further, How are they to be made fit for it? The only answer is, By the steady application of repressive legislation.

That is the position of the controversy. It is one which the constituencies will perfectly understand and draw their own conclusions. Eighteen months ago, few supporters of the Government would have acknowledged the probability of the situation of Ireland being in these three points what it is to-day, and

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in each case there has doubtless been hesitation and difference of opinion within the Government, and in each case the policy of conciliation has been worsted, the policy of repression has prevailed. Thus it is notorious that the Crimes Bill was introduced after much hesitation. Then Lord Hartington expressed his disapproval of the principal action taken under it, the proclamation of the League. It may well be believed that voices were raised for the immediate prosecution of a large measure of land purchase, and for the application to Ireland of the Local Government Bill. Yet, as the Home-Rulers say, it is the necessary fate of the Government policy to shed any liberal element which it contained; that it is a policy which hath not a genuine liberal element, and therefore that there should be taken from it that which it seemeth to have. The path they have entered upon leads further and further away from remedial measures and from free government.

Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to Lord Edward Fitzmaurice, expresses the regret which was widely felt, especially at first, in the Liberal ranks, that they have been forsaken by the Liberal aristocracy and the leisured class who used to be accepted as the natural leaders of the party. This is said with reference to the sound principles which, during a hundred years or more, guided the Irish policy of the Whig leaders. But the Whig party was an aristocratic party, and, before the home-rule controversy arose, it was something more than moribund from the same causes among others which enable Liberals to face the defection of the aristocracy without any discouragement. The political influence of the aristocracy is very small compared to what it was sixty years ago. That is in large measure due to the relative diminution of their political power by the enfranchisement of the masses. But it is also due to the dilution of the aristocracy of birth by an aristocracy of wealth. When almost all the social advantages which birth used to confer can be purchased with hard money, the possession of a high social position does not, as it used more or less to do, imply the performance or memory of public services, the generous presumption of inherited worth, or any other quality which takes hold of the public imagination. As to the leisured classes, as distinguished from the aristocracy, it is true that a very large proportion of them have held aloof from the home-rule movement, whatever explanation may be given of the fact. The maintenance of the Act of Union was a fixed idea with them, in a way which it was not with the mass of the electors. It appealed to their conservative instincts, which somewhere influence every class, and the influence of the idea was naturally great, if, as is probable, the majority were very slenderly informed on the facts of Irish history. Another element was the opinion that, in the Parliament of 1880, the Irish National party praised with faint condemnation the perpetration of crime in Ireland.

But while the absence of the moneyed and professional classes means undoubtedly the withdrawal of a check on democratic progress, I do not think the main stream of liberal opinion among the mass of the electors has shown any tendency, as some feared, to abandon itself to the guidance of half-educated, fanatic, unscrupulous, or incompetent leaders. Leaders of the old stamp are not wanting, in spite of all defections, but what is more important is, that the extension of the franchise and the duty of deciding the present great controversy have found the electors ripe for the responsibility laid upon them. Newspapers are eagerly read, political questions are discussed with intelligence, fairness, and self-restraint, and, saving the exceptions which have always existed, and are always to be expected, there is no tendency to put public affairs into bad hands. Leaders may in time come from the masses as well as from the classes. There is no reason why we should not have our Lincolns and our Garfields.

Lord Hartington said lately that the home-rule question promised to be the dividing line between parties in the future. It does seem so, until the question is settled, and, following Lord Randolph Churchill's example, in order to reconcile professing Liberals to the situation, he pointed out that they were more likely to obtain Liberal reforms from the present Government than from a leader who acknowledged that he must first get the Irish question out of the way. It is a fair political argument, though, when applied by Mr. Gladstone to Disestablishment, it was denounced as bribery. But Lord Hartington was honest enough to let his hearers know some of the expurgations which might be expected in a Tory edition of Mr. Gladstone's Nottingham programme. He spoke coldly of "one man one vote," a very mild example of a resolve to carry out the Liberal principles of the franchise to their logical consequences; also of the limitation of the power of settlement of land to lives in being, an elementary principle of land reform. Lord Randolph Churchill had already discarded Disestablishment, which no doubt will now remain a plank in the Liberal platform, beginning with Scotland and Wales. Then at Oxford Lord Salisbury made more important reservations as to the value of the principle of representation and election in local government. Accordingly, the dissentients still supposed to be ardent Liberals may have rather meagre fare. If the representative principle is seriously violated in the Local Government Bill, that, coupled with the denial of the reforms to Ireland, will have an immediate and far-reaching effect.

But at the Oxford conference, the effect of the profession, "We are as liberal as you," was, in the absence of responsible leaders, marred by a resolution passed in favor of protection; and it is rudely surmised that the rank and file, the strength and heart of the Tory party, care more for an ounce of protection than for tons of Nottingham reforms, however much or little of them they may be willing to swallow with as much dilution as possible. Protection dies very hard, and it is natural that it should. Never, since the repeal of the Corn Laws, has so deadly a blow been given to it in this country as your President's message, which has been received by Free-Traders with extraordinary interest and hopefulness. Not that free trade is in real danger in this country, or that the President's message is misunderstood to involve an adoption of the theory of free trade, but protection, now generally under some *alias*, such as "fair trade" or reciprocity, always crops up here in bad commercial times. In spite of the tempting bait of high wages, the workingmen compare the cost of living with what they remember or have been told of forty years ago. They treat the issue as a simple ruse, and are rarely deluded. To manufacturers, life-long Liberals, in the present state of foreign tariffs, the question is often a sore stumbling-block and temptation. In 1885 many elections were fought entirely on that issue, and, apart from Ireland, the Liberals won. Then the commission on the depression of trade was issued, and, despite its constitution, the report of the great majority, the preponderance in numbers and weight as well as the evidence, gave no countenance to protection. Yet the ghost was not laid. Manufacturers, orthodox in the Liberal faith, but suffering in pocket from bounties and hostile tariff, spoke uneasily on the subject. This the genuine Tories knew. The theoretical arguments seemed to escape the grasp of a plain man who was suffering, and foreign countries would not acknowledge the evils which theorists said were produced. Now that they are acknowledged and exposed in the weighty language of the President of the United States, the effect will be to extinguish the attempt to revive the heresy in this country.

C. D.

PALLADIO AT VICENZA.

ALASSIO, November 17, 1887.

THE so-called "Gothic Revival" worked, in its day, much good in more ways than one, but it had the "defects of its qualities," as the French say. Its leaders, with all the zeal of apostles, had also the true apostolic narrowness and intolerance. For instance, we find it hard at this moment to forgive the late George Edmund Street for having kept us many years away from Vicenza. In his book on north Italy he deals out a contemptuous injustice to Palladio, which, in days when we believed in him, in Mr. Ruskin, and their likes, made a great impression on us—all the greater as we had no knowledge whatever of Palladio, and, consequently, despising him was a natural proof of our adhesion to the Gothic cause.

You know there is no friend that sticks so closely as a prejudice. This one had survived our veneration for the coryphei of the revived Gothic chorus—it had not had so many occasions of being questioned. It had hindered us from seeing the few works of Palladio that we had come across. We had passed Vicenza over and over again, and, though the aspect of the place, as seen from the rail, had tempted us, we had until now held out against its charms.

"Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis," and so it happened that we found ourselves in Vicenza lately, with quite another baggage of notions and sympathies from that we should have carried there twenty years ago. One among the many causes that had contributed to the change in us was the passage in Goethe's 'Italienische Reise' describing his visit to Vicenza. He said that no copy or engraving of the works of Palladio had ever given him any idea of the beauty of them, and his enthusiasm over them led him to make all haste to buy a copy of the great architect's writings. For Goethe recognized in him an intrinsically great man, whose greatness worked outwards from within. ("Er ist ein recht innerlich und von innen heraus grosser Mensch gewesen.") We know that in matters of art the admirations of this century are far from coinciding with those of the eighteenth, but somehow this appreciation of Goethe's made its impression.

Every one who has gone from Verona to Venice has had a chance to see the beauty of Vicenza from the outside. From Verona eastward the mountains towards the north approach the line of the rail; later the mountains of Berici rise close on the south, and the broad plain we have traversed from Milan seems to contract to a defile. The rich confusion of a land teeming with corn and wine, dotted with villages, with graceful *campanili*, with villas or mediæval castles, is nowhere more striking than here. It is in the midst of this landscape that Vicenza, bedded in foliage, lifts its towers. Its charm no doubt makes itself felt by many a traveller, but Italy has so many interesting cities that few find time to see them all, and Vicenza is sacrificed to Verona and Venice.

The first view inside the gate reveals a series of perspectives of the crumbly architecture dear

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to the heart of Prout and the water-colorists of his day. If there be any artist at present capable of rendering that sort of thing, we would counsel him to try Vicenza. He will find there "motives" enough to fill his portfolio. Even the narrowness of Mr. Street was obliged to confess that the city is very picturesque, though he thinks it is "in spite of Palladio and Scamozzi." There are some beautiful Gothic houses of the Venetian type, but it is not they that give the character to the place. Palladio was the great man of Vicenza, and an exception to the rule that refuses to a prophet honor in his own country. The town everywhere bears the impress of his genius. It is full of palaces (the President De Brosses, indeed, recalls a tradition that Palladio, in revenge for some slight shown him, excited in his townsmen the mania of splendid building in order to ruin them), and these palaces were either designed by the one prolific brain or by others of his school. Everything that was not built by Palladio himself has been so modelled on his style that it is by no means always easy to distinguish the work of the disciples from that of the master. Both Baedeker and Gsell-Fels, in fact, ascribe to him one fragment, the so-called Ca del Diavolo, that was built by Scamozzi—Scamozzi, who in Venice, in the Procurazie Nuove, imitated Sansovino, and rendered like homage in Vicenza to Palladio, hating him the while with all the fervor of an imitator.

Vicenza is, then, the monument of one man, who has done more than any other to fix the types of architecture, domestic and civil, from his day to our own. All sorts of styles come into and go out of fashion, and the world still comes back, especially when it is a question of any important building, to the adaptation of Roman forms perfected by Palladio. It has its defects, there is no denying that; but in an age when there are no great geniuses occupied with architecture, it secures results more satisfactory than are to be reached by any other style. Mr. Symonds, in his 'Renaissance in Italy,' somewhere said that it would be impossible in England to model a building after the Certosa at Pavia, with its façade covered with delicate sculptures, but that a reasonable degree of success might crown the work of an architect who contented himself with the Palladian qualities of correct proportion, symmetry, simple and conventional ornament. We trust that Mr. Symonds takes some brains and good sense for granted in his architect, as otherwise the effects of his effort may be disastrous. There is, for example, at Vicenza a villa which has so excited the admiration of the world that it has been reproduced in England at least four or five times. Now, a main feature in Palladio's design is a great portico that is repeated on the four sides of the house, a feature reproduced faithfully in all the copies. But the Vicenza villa crowns a knoll, is freely approached from all sides, and commands in every direction a beautiful view. Palladio said it was in order to take advantage of this situation that he quadrupled the portico in his plan; he, moreover, managed the orientation so that his employer could enjoy the outlook without being exposed to any one of the prevailing winds. These are, however, considerations that his English and other imitators have utterly ignored, and so the design, transferred to unsuitable positions, and made to serve wants it was never intended to supply, becomes an absurdity.

It must be owned that the path of the modern, especially the northern, architect who would follow Palladio is beset with thorns, at least in domestic architecture, where the requirements of those who employ the builder are so different from what they were in the sixteenth century. To this day Italians are very careless of what we call comfort, and have but primitive notions of convenience. But they still admire a *bella ordinazione*, they are still fanatics of symmetry, they still are affected by what is noble, stately, adapted to dignified representation. So when Palladio had combined a certain number of big rooms and little rooms, staircases, saloons, corridors, ante-chambers, on one side of a line, he had only to repeat them in reverse order on the other side to satisfy all the wants of his employers in respect of arrangement. Their life seems to have fitted easily into any combination of rooms which they found beautiful. The internal disposition of a modern great house is much more complex, and the effort to mask it with a symmetrical Palladian façade is often fruitful in blunders. It was perhaps as much owing to the simplicity of the requirements of his employers as to his own genius that Palladio was not guilty of putting sham windows into his elevations, or of making what appears to be one story on the outside two within, as his imitators too often do.

He had faults enough of his own, as we see here at Vicenza even in the midst of our admiration. Some of these may be due to those who carried out the designs rather than to the architect himself, and the blame of many of them must be shared by the Roman builders who were his models. His occasional use of pillars or pilasters mounted upon pedestals, with regard to which Ruskin has an hysterical passage in the 'Stones of Venice,' is nothing new, as any one knows who has seen, *e. g.*, the arch of Constantine at Rome. His insertion of two stories behind such an order was a legitimate variation upon the originals. His use, and even his abuse, of the attic story was Roman before it was Palladian. The main quarrel with him is a quarrel with the problem he had set himself to solve in common with other great architects of the Renaissance, the application of the Roman orders of columns to domestic architecture; for, as Goethe says, the combination of columns and walls always remains a contradiction. But the question of this architecture is bound up with that of our entire civilization, which at that time drew from ancient Rome the influences that have ruled it ever since. Modern society set itself to the task of continuing ancient society. Latin literature perpetuated Latin ideas, and people who were brought up in the humanities very naturally decorated their houses with Corinthian columns.

Another fault charged against Palladio is that he became too great, and reduced his successors to a bondage of imitation. Well, in the following century, under Borromini and others like him, architecture took its period of frolicsome revolt, and endowed Europe with the marvels of *barocco* art. The result was, that after a time builders returned with redoubled veneration to the Palladian line and rule, so that, especially in parts of Italy and in England, there was no appeal from his precept and practice. No doubt had a genius come capable of designing a façade like that of the Certosa of Pavia, he would have burst these bonds as Samson did the green withes. But no such man appeared; the turn of the mediocrities had come. For them Palladio's rule has been beneficent; they are never at their worst when they are led by correctness, even though it be cold. Fortunately the master had solid qualities to justify his supremacy. He really knew, as none before him had, the art from which he drew his inspiration, and had made numerous drawings and restorations of the Thermæ—in his day still in good preservation. His building, too, had good constructional features—strength, and the appearance of strength, where it was needed; lightness and richness where it could safely be indulged in. It may be owned that these works sometimes betray the scholar rather than the man of genius; though, in general, there is a sobriety about the design that commands respect, and an elegance in the details that pleases. Perhaps it is this elegance which, as much as anything, impresses the observer; its charm is so great as to blind him to some faults and make him willing to forgive others. There is in these palaces the master quality that in their presence one feels it would have been impossible to make them as fine in any other way.

Palladio's sense of the value of simplicity and fine proportion in producing good architecture has stood others, as well as himself, in good stead. Where his influence was most felt, as in Vicenza or Milan, the cities saw the excesses of the barocco period pass, and were unhurt thereby. Few façades were erected there for which the builders' grandsons had to blush. As Burckhardt has justly said, the architecture of these places may be called cold and heartless, but can never be insulted by the epithet of petty (*kleinlich*). If American builders wish to free themselves from the reproach which has been brought against them of being unquiet in their works, striving for effect, they may learn at Vicenza, and from numerous villas in the neighborhood, how dignity and grace may be obtained from the fewest possible elements.

And yet Palladio could be lavish of ornament when he chose. The Palazzo del Prefettizio, though but a fragment of the intended building, shows what use he could make of sculpture. The beautiful little house popularly called Palladio's own, though without color, shows how he could reckon on the aid of painting. In one work, the Basilica, he has shown that he could combine richness with simplicity, strength, and nobility. This is perhaps his greatest achievement, and, so far as the artistic effect goes, may rank with anything that ancient Rome produced. Unfortunately it is merely a shell, to mask an earlier Gothic building; but it is always imposing, and is, in any case, the greatest ornament of Vicenza.

For the general traveller, the Olympic Theatre has perhaps more interest. In these days, when students have taken to reciting ancient plays, such a theatre, constructed essentially after the manner of Roman and Greek theatres, would greatly aid the effect of the performance, and would, not only for this reason, but as a permanent illustration of the scenic conditions for which ancient dramatists wrote, be a valuable addition to the resources of every university town.

The great churches of Palladio are at Venice. In them he was, more distinctly than in any other field, an innovator. They, however, as well as the villas scattered over the country between Venice and Vicenza, do not come within the scope of the present article. They are worthy of treatment by themselves.

Somebody recently said to us that America took a new architectural direction every year. We may hope, then, that the day is not far distant when the fashion will turn towards an ideal in which sober construction, simplicity, a refined distribution of parts, beauty of proportion, and elegance of ornament are the distinctive features. We neither ask nor hope that the Palladian style will be revived—all revivals are pernicious—but students of architecture will find it worth their while to learn how it secures the qualities just mentioned with the materials at its command. That may help them towards doing as much with theirs. For those who have already seen some of the originals we

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may mention that the magnificent work of Ottavio Bertotti-Scamozzi, published in four volumes at Vicenza in 1776–83, is the best and most complete collection of the designs and constructions of Andrea Palladio. F.

Correspondence.

REFORMATION OF THE HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Under the caption, "A Constitutional Reformation of the House," the *Nation* advocates the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which it formulates, providing for a continuing House of Representatives, and points out the evils of the present system in a forcible manner. But the adoption of this amendment, as formulated in the *Nation*, would be both impracticable and unwise.

The time allowed would be insufficient for its ratification by the States unless special sessions were called in many of them for that purpose; and its incorporation in the Constitution would be warring against the theory of our form of government, which contemplates the election of the Representatives of the lower branch of Congress "fresh from the people." When the question of the term of the Representatives was discussed in the Constitutional Convention, there was a diversity of opinion in regard to its duration. Some members advocated one year, some two years, and others three years. But all agreed that the House should be a changing body, and not a continuing one like the Senate. The objections to the present practice, which is not based upon any law or constitutional provision, are numerous, but the mention of a few will be sufficient to demonstrate the necessity for a change.

The House elected in November does not begin its work for thirteen months after its election, although its members draw their salaries from the 4th of March next succeeding; for nine months there is no Speaker of the House; before members have served their full term their successors are chosen; the certain determination of the second session at twelve M. on the 4th of March often prevents the passage of important measures, either from lack of time, as in the case of the Deficiency Bill last session, or because the President has not had sufficient time to examine them, as happened with the River and Harbor Bill; members are rendered more or less inefficient during the short session because they have been repudiated by the people; Representatives are chosen upon issues which may be settled when they come to the capital to enter actively upon the performance of their duties; the people in many cases are not represented by the men whom they have selected to represent them, but defeated candidates hold over in opposition to the will of the people as expressed at the polls; the month of December in the first session is practically wasted by the House on account of the holiday adjournments; and extra sessions sometimes become a necessity.

These are some of the most glaring evils. Now what is the remedy? The Hoar amendment, of which you speak commendingly, if adopted, would simply lengthen the second session by two months, but would not cure the evils set forth above. It would be an improvement upon the present system, but it would fail to meet the necessities of the case.

In the editorial to which I refer, the *Nation* says—"while to postpone the assembling of Congress to the middle of winter, as was proposed by the Crain amendment, is to bring upon ourselves two short sessions instead of one." It seems to me, with all due respect to the writer of the above-stated proposition, that he did not understand the scope of the so-called Crain amendment; and in this connection I desire to call the attention of the readers of the *Nation* to what my amendment really is, and what it undertakes to do. That it may be properly understood, I herewith give it substantially as I intend to introduce it in the House after the holidays, the phraseology having been altered from what it was in the original presented by me last winter:

"The term of members of the House of Representatives is hereby fixed at two years, and the 31st day of December, at twelve M., is hereby substituted for the 4th day of March, as the time for its commencement and limitation; provided, that the Congress in existence at the time when the members of the first House of Representatives are elected after the ratification of this amendment, shall thereafter hold no regular annual session, and that its term shall expire at noon on the 31st day of the following December, and that the term of the succeeding Congress shall thereupon begin.

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in each year, and such meeting shall be on the second Tuesday in January, unless Congress shall by law appoint a different day.

"The Senators whose terms of office would not otherwise expire until the 4th day of March after the termination of Congress by virtue of this amendment, shall continue in office until their successors shall have been appointed or elected."

Some of the benefits which would follow the adoption of this amendment will readily present themselves. The members elected in November would have sixty days in which to receive their certificates of election, prepare for contests, settle their private business, and reach the capital. There would be no holiday adjournments; the Speaker would hold continuously for two years; the House would only be about eight days without a Speaker instead of nine months; the House would be practically a continuing House to the extent that it could remain in continuous session for two years, if necessary, only adjourning long enough to comply with the constitutional requirement of an annual session; there would be two long sessions instead of two short ones, as suggested by the *Nation;* members of the House would be "fresh from the people," and at work upon the settlement of the issues upon which they were elected within sixty days after their election; the House chosen at the Presidential election would assist in the counting of the Presidential vote; there would be no failure of bills for want of time; there would be no fixed time for adjournment, except such as might be agreed upon by both houses, until the 31st day of December of the second year; there would be no election between sessions, and consequently every member would be as efficient during the second session as he was during the first; members would not hesitate between a temporary abandonment of their post of duty and a chance of defeat at home; they would have an opportunity between the sessions to visit their respective constituencies and discuss pending measures with their people; the first session would not be a game of chess between the two parties with the fall elections as the wager; and there would be no necessity for extra sessions.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. Crain.

Washington, D. C., December 17, 1887.

[The *Nation* said that Mr. Crain's amendment would postpone the assembling of Congress "to the middle of winter." The second Tuesday of January may fall upon the eighth or the fifteenth, and either comes pretty close to the middle of winter. It is well known how loath members are to assemble before the day when they actually *must*, and how loath they are to continue in session after say the first of June. To that extent, therefore, past experience (except in times of war or great public exigency) warrants us in saying that Mr. Crain's amendment will bring upon the country two short sessions instead of one.

We must, also, without being disrespectful to Mr. Crain, say that the proposed amendment is thoroughly *unconstitutional* in phraseology, style, clearness, and detail. However wise it may be in substance, it sounds a great deal more like a hasty amendment for some of the incoherent legislation of the "Statutes at Large" than for that great but simple instrument, the Constitution of the United States. The "hereby fixed," the "commencement and limitation," and the multifarious provisions forced into one sentence relating to distinct things in the first paragraph, are inexcusable in a constitutional amendment. The second paragraph is taken from the Constitution, but with needless and therefore inexcusable changes of phraseology. The third is obscure in meaning—so obscure that we doubt whether any reader can tell, without giving it several readings, what is the practical effect which it is intended to produce.—Ed. Nation.]

THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The President has justly pointed out the serious condition of the finances, but there is one thing more serious still, and that is the condition of Congress. It came together early in this month, with absolutely no plan of business, with no distinction between the thousands upon thousands of bills which are heaped upon it, and with nobody to look to for guidance. The public can only imagine—since it is carried on completely in the dark—the fearful struggle which is going on for places of power and influence on the committees. Mr. Carlisle is reported to have said that he had never seen so much difficulty in making up the committees, and it seems probable that they will not be appointed, certainly that they will not get to work, till into January—one-sixth of the session being consumed in the mere preparation for doing business. Then there is apparently to be another conflict over the House rules, that elaborate and artificial structure which has been evolved by desperate efforts to get a disorganized mob into some shape for doing business. The objective point is always the giving the more power to the majority to crush and gag the minority, modified only by the unpleasant consciousness that the majority may itself some day become a minority, and may not like the fetters it has forged for others. Of the work of the session only one thing can be predicted with certainty, namely, that the national interest, being unrepresented, will be wholly left out of sight, while the net result will be only a test of the relative strength of party, private, and local interests. I venture to quote a sentence which is not without interest:

"The republican chamber is not a convention, but it proceeds as if it was a convention; it has the Jacobin taste for omnipotence. It has created committees with the secret intention of getting hold of the Administration, of substituting itself for the Government, and sometimes even for the courts. It has had, and still has,

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a budget commission, which, under pretence of regulating the expenses of the State, disorganizes the services, suppresses the laws, and would, if necessary, suppress treaties. It has thus succeeded, in fact, in falsifying all the conditions of a regular government as well as of a partisan one, and has prepared anarchy."

This was not written of Congress, but of the French Chambers, by M. Charles de Mazade, in his fortnightly "Chronique." It seems but too probable that this incompetency on the part of the French Chambers to govern by themselves, and their unwillingness to let anybody else govern, is leading straight on to the military despotism which has already ended two previous experiments. We may hug ourselves in the consciousness that our case is different, but we shall do well to remember that Congress, in its methods, is not a whit better, if it is not worse, than the French Chambers; that we have already had one civil war, which, if it turned upon the question of slavery, had for its immediate cause this very feebleness and incapacity of Government; and that there are clouds upon the political horizon giving ample warning that the present state of things cannot continue for ever.

In a recent editorial you stated that the change of inauguration day from March 4 to April 30, having passed the Senate, was lost in the House through the neglect of a committee to report. You went on to set forth the immense and dangerous power of the Speaker in making up the committees, a subject to which the attention of the country is happily being more and more directed. Next you proceeded to dwell upon the confusion and difficulty of organizing a new Congress, with its new Speaker, new committees, and all business to be commenced anew. In contrast with this you quoted the continuous organization of the Senate with the same presiding officer, and its committees still existent and indeed organized. Its secretaries and officers continue at work. Unfinished business and undisposed of Presidential nominations are taken up and disposed of as if March 4 was only an ordinary day in the calendar. No lobbying, no caucusing, no prolonged election for Speaker, no trading of votes for clerk or doorkeeper or sergeant-at-arms. In a word, the functions of the Senate are in as good working order after noon on the 4th of March as before. In view of this you advocated a constitutional amendment making the House renewable by sections, and its organization therefore continuous, like that of the Senate.

The remedy seems to me worse than the disease. As a political element the Senate is to-day incomparably more dangerous than the House. The real evil is not in the difficulty of organization, but in the standing-committee system, with its secrecy, its irresponsibility, its diffusion of power, and its exclusive representation of localities. That it works silently in the Senate only means that it is covered up from the public eye. I will leave it to anybody who knows Washington, if the secret power of the Senate is not much greater than that of the House. The two novels 'Democracy' and 'Through One Administration' both turn upon the immense underhand power of Senators, and this shows at least what the general feeling on the subject is. To make the House continuous, and its committees therefore elective, while failing to remedy the evil, and even, perhaps, making it worse, would to some extent cover up and conceal it. The very confusion of the present methods points to the real source of trouble, and gives some hope of effective remedy. Moreover, the House, unlike the Senate, emanates directly from the people, and it is of the utmost importance that it should respond to public opinion, which it would not if renewed only one-third every two years. That the elections take place thirteen months before the new Congress meets is an absurdity which would be remedied if these elections had anything to do with Government policy.

It looks as if in France the present confusion could be ended only by an irresponsible executive taking power wholly away from the Chambers. In this country, also, salvation can only come, if at all, from the Executive backed by the nation. But with us the process can be made entirely safe by the enforcement of responsibility. If the Cabinet had seats in Congress and took the guidance of legislation, if the Speaker was reduced to his proper function of a presiding officer, if business was taken out of the hands of the standing committees, and transacted in an orderly manner by the houses themselves, there would be no difficulty in organizing, because there would be no powerful rivals interested to oppose it. The House of Commons, though a larger body and perhaps quite as composite in character, and though renewed all at once, whatever its other defects, has no difficulty in organizing. G. B.

Boston, December 17, 1887.

[It often seems as if when the most sensible of men seize a "correspondent's pen," they are bewitched by it, and must needs write whatever comes into their heads without revising or verifying. A more suicidal appeal, for instance, than that of our correspondent in his last sentence can hardly be imagined as applied to the House of Representatives and the subject under consideration. (1.) The term of Parliament is not for two years, but six. (2.) The Speaker's office is non-partisan, continuous, and held under different administrations and opposite parties. The predecessor of the present Speaker, if we remember aright, held his office fourteen years, and during the ministries of both Gladstone and Beaconsfield. (3.) The committees which do the work of our standing committees are not appointed by the Speaker, but by a special committee popularly known as the *Locus Standi*. (4.) The clerks, sergeants-at-arms, and other officers hold their places during good behavior, and those places are never used as barter in the election of a Speaker, or fought for in the organizing of the House. (5.) Contested elections go to the courts, and there is no Committee on Elections for the Speaker to appoint, and no partisan decisions, often deferred till the last month of a Congress. (6.) Finally, the business of the House does not depend upon the "make-up" of committees nor the *ipse dixit* of the Speaker, but upon the discretion and determination of the "Government," that is, of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. If novels and novelists can be appealed to as evidence of public opinion, we may cite a much more practical novel than those named, and by a much more practical author. Mr. De Forest's 'Honest John Vane' is as conclusive as a novel can be that the seed of all our national disgraces is sown in the House, and ripens in the hot-bed of the short session. We have not space to follow our correspondent at present, but in the further discussion of the constitutional question he will perceive that he has greatly misunderstood both our argument and our position.—Ed. Nation.]

COURT AND LEGISLATURE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Of Mr. Campbell's 'Science of Law,' noticed in the *Nation* of December 15, I know nothing except what that notice says. I beg leave, however, to call to your attention a qualification which Mr. Justice Gray's paragraph, quoted by you from the Appendix to Quincy's Reports, ought to receive. That quotation is in these words: "It is believed there is no instance, except one case in South Carolina, in which an act of the Legislature has been set aside by the courts, except for conflict with some written constitutional provision." An exception quite as marked, and much nearer home, is the case of Gardner vs. Village of Newburgh, 2 Johnson's Chancery Reports, 162. In 1809 the Constitution of New York contained no inhibition of the taking of private property for public use without compensation; and the clause to that effect in the Federal Constitution, it had been settled, imposed no restriction upon a State. The Legislature of New York in that year had passed an act authorizing the trustees to supply Newburgh with water, and providing for compensating the owner of the spring to be taken, and the owners of lands through which the conduit should be laid. It provided for no compensation, however, to the owner of land through which the water issuing from the spring had been wont to flow. Chancellor Kent nevertheless declared the act "defective," and that it "ought not to be enforced"; and restrained the village authorities by injunction from proceeding under it. It is true he spoke of the defect as "unintentional," and said the act "was not intended to be enforced until such provision should be made"; but this assumption that the Legislature did not mean what it said, was only a way of putting what he proceeds to declare in express terms to be "a necessary qualification accompanying the exercise of legislative power," "adopted by all temperate and civilized Governments, from a deep and universal sense of justice." And he proceeds to cite, in support of this proposition, Grotius, Puffendorf, Bynkershoeck, and even Blackstone.

So you see that, although the Court of Chancery did not in terms "set aside" this act, it was not far from doing so when it enjoined the public authorities from carrying it into effect. T. B.

Rochester, December 22, 1887.

[The case cited by our correspondent calls for no qualification of Mr. Justice Gray's remark; the statute was not "set aside," but its true construction was declared, and the defendants were enjoined from violating it. This construction was reached on the ground, first, that other parts of the statute indicated the intention to be what is now laid down, and, second, that the contrary view would impute to the Legislature what would not be a "due and constitutional" exercise of power. This is a road on which courts may travel far; and they do and should. The court, in this case, as is often done, put it as part of the *definition* of the power of eminent domain, that compensation must be made or provided for. It is always to be remembered that the fundamental question in this class of cases relates to the extent of *judicial* power. —Ed. Nation.]

ZOLA ONCE MORE.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: My humble suggestion in the *Nation* of November 24 has drawn upon me such a severe

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rebuke from Edith Thomas, that I may, perhaps, be allowed, if not to answer at length, at least to apologize.

It may be mental obtuseness, but I do not see very well how my "needless" remarks could be shaken by the otherwise interesting quotations from 'Le Roman expérimental.' These quotations, pointedly enough, show the would-be prophet of a new literary gospel lingering on beaten, even forsaken, tracks. M. Brunetière deals, in them, with a question of method and epoch; M. Lemaitre, in the sentence which I transcribed, reaches further, it seems, and deals with a question of mental structure, of psychology, if I may risk introducing another big word into this debate. In the passages alluded to, Brunetière views Zola from the outside, Lemaitre from the inside. "Romantique" is so far from being a synonym of "idealist" that it may occasionally imply the reverse. Was T. Gautier, for instance—Gautier, Romanticism itself "in the flesh"—an idealist? Where are the evident, if not always acknowledged, literary ancestors of to-day's *naturalistes* to be looked for, if not among the *realist* wing of the Romantic army?

In short, as far as my knowledge goes, M. J. Lemaitre is, and remains, the first who ever used the term "idealist" in connection with Zola, or even hinted at what the term really implies in its deeper sense.

But it *was not* a question of borrowing to which I drew your readers' attention. It was to the critical statement itself, whose credit, it seems, is growing on both sides of the Channel, and whose practical bearing may be great, not only in the literary point of view, but in the moral also, since, in crushing Zola's claims to an objective rendering of reality, it shows him in his true light and place, that of a remarkable artist, misled, though, by what I may be permitted to call a sort of æsthetical Daltonism—a disease wholly subjective—whose close connection with pessimism is a matter of obvious evidence, even of trite observation.

A. Du Four.

Washington, D. C.

Notes.

'A Portfolio of Players—with notes thereon,' by H. C. Bunner, E. H. Dithmar, Lawrence Hutton, Brander Matthews, and William Winter, will be issued in a limited edition of 100 only, by J. W. Bouton, towards the end of this month. The 'Portfolio' will contain about a score of large photogravures, American and French, reproducing members of Mr. Augustin Daly's company of comedians, singly and in groups, in character and in the dress of private life. Besides their share of the prose-pictures, Mr. Bunner and Mr. Winter have contributed also poems. This 'Portfolio of Players' will probably be the most sumptuous book ever devoted to the members of one theatrical company, excepting only M. Febvre's 'Album de la Comédie-Française.'

Mr. George O. Seilhamer, literary editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, has in press and will publish, solely by subscription, on the 2d of January, 1888, a complete history of the American theatre before the Revolution. In the preparation of this work, Mr. Seilhamer has examined the public and private libraries of the leading cities for material, and gone through the American newspaper files from 1749 to 1774. Besides a consecutive narrative, in large, bold type, the work will contain lists of the performances of the early companies, full casts, summaries of the parts of all the actors and actresses, and many quaint cards, advertisements, criticisms, prologues, epilogues, and poems.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in press for immediate publication an authorized translation, by Nathan Haskell Dole, of 'Maximina,' a new novel by Don Armando Palacio Valdés.

A 'Recueil de Portulans,' or collection of harbor charts of all ages, "reconstructing the history of universal cartography, and summing up the geographic discoveries made in all epochs by navigators and travellers," is about to be undertaken by J. Gaultier, Paris (New York: F. W. Christern). The heliographic facsimiles will be described in letterpress by M. Gabriel Marcel of the National Library. The number of charts to be embraced is indeterminable at present. Each instalment will contain five or six, and will cost 20 francs.

As has happened before, some Christmas publications remain on our table after the day is past. But we must say a good word for the series of Aino Fairy Tales begun with 'The Hunter in Fairyland' (Boston: Ticknor & Co.), told for the first time in English by Basil H. Chamberlain, and charmingly illustrated by Japanese artists; and for 'Little Peter,' by Lucas Malet (Appletons), a sad little "Christmas morality for children of any age," with good illustrations; and for Mrs. Molesworth's 'Little Miss Peggy' (Macmillan), a nursery story as it truly purports to be, decorated by Walter Crane.

O. Ditson & Co., Boston, send us a 'Birthday Book of Musicians and Composers,' edited by Gertrude H. Churchill, with suggestive and instructive extracts from the works of composers and critics, the list of names including almost all the Boston critics. The insertion of such a name as Frederic Archer's is surely carrying a joke a little too far. Many prominent names are absent, and Rubinstein is of course spelt with an e in the second syllable; but otherwise the book is neat in execution and appearance.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. give an American imprint to the agreeable little book, 'Fresh Woods and Pastures New,' which we noticed a few days ago. It is prettily made.

A century and a quarter now marks the age of the indispensable *Almanach de Gotha*, which is just out for 1888 (Gotha: J. Perthes; New York: Westermann & Co.). The world, as measured by this record of the political movement of nations, has not changed much in the twelvemonth, and the most significant improvement of the statistical portion of the *Almanach* consists in the use made of the latest French and German censuses. Count de Lesseps's portrait is one of the four regulation series.

Handbooks to Volapük now tread on one another's heels. One week has brought to our table 'Volapük: A Guide for Learning the Universal Language' (New York: Samuel Huebsch); 'Die Weltsprache Volapük, in drei Lectionen,' by Ivan Ivanovitch (Chicago: L. Schick; New York: Westermann); and Prof. Kerckhoff's 'Abridged Grammar of Volapük,' adapted to the use of English-speaking people by Karl Dornbusch, issued by the publishers last named.

Plymouth Church has compiled and published 'Henry Ward Beecher, a Memorial.' It preserves a record of the great preacher's last hours, death, and funeral and commemorative services, both at his own church and elsewhere. Jewish sympathy is allotted a separate chapter, and is, indeed, remarkable. Dr. Parker's eulogy concludes the volume of 167 pages. A good portrait, and a view of the church with the remains lying in state, both photogravures, accompany the text.

The new Harvard Catalogue has made its appearance (Cambridge: C. W. Sever; New York: F. W. Christern). A convenient map of Cambridge in the vicinity of the College, with indications of buildings and residences, is a feature which ought to be perpetuated.

Several bound volumes of periodicals serve to remind us of the flight of time. The fourth of the *New Princeton Review* (A. C. Armstrong & Son) shows a table of contents varied and with no special bias towards any class of topics. For permanent value, we are disposed to rank first Prof. Alexander Johnston's "First Century of the Constitution." There is the usual helpful analytical index. The eighteenth of the *Magazine of American History* (New York: 743 Broadway) shows a falling off in the number of the war papers; the Revolutionary era and the middle period receive nearly equal attention, though in neither department is there any article of striking merit. Mr. Winsor's "Manuscript Sources of American History" is of first importance. Brief, but of the kind which ought to be more frequent in this magazine, is Prof. Hubbard's paper on "The Treadmill in America," elicited by a careless bit of rhetorical coloring on the part of Prof. McMaster. There is the usual assortment of illustrations, many excellent, and not a few rare, among which we are glad to perceive the photogravure employed. The table of contents and list of illustrations are both prepared in a very slovenly and labor-saving manner—labor-saving to the compiler. The typographic tastefulness of the *English Illustrated Magazine* always tells in the bound volume, as in this for 1886-87 before us. English towns—Bristol and Bath, Cambridge, Coventry, Heart of London; the North of Ireland, George Sand's Country, Picardy, Southern Gaul; Holland, are written about and pictured liberally. Poems, too, are pictorially interpreted, and among the new ones are verses of Swinburne and George Meredith. Mr. F. Marion Crawford contributes the leading novel, "Marzio's Crucifix." Two of the best-known names on the list, Mrs. Craik and Richard Jeffries, are now lost to the world of letters and of human companionship.

In the January number of *Longman's Magazine* will be begun Mr. William Archer's series of papers on 'The Anatomy of Acting,' based on the answers to a histrionic catechism sent to the leading actors and actresses of Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Archer has attempted a serious contribution to our knowledge of the scientific basis of acting, and he is the first investigator to attempt a wide induction from a host of examples. The exciting cause of the paper seems to have been the recent discussion between M. Coquelin and Mr. Irving. Among the actors who have supplied Mr. Archer with facts from their own experience are Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Kendal, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Miss Genevieve Ward, and Mr. Wilson Barrett.

With the January number the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, published at Philadelphia by Lea Brothers & Co., turns monthly from quarterly, and enters on its ninety-fifth volume.

The December issue of the monthly *Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers* begins a useful innovation in the shape of a classified index of current electrical literature, detachable for separate binding at the close of the volume.

A profile of Aaron Burr, after an original drawing from the life, by St. Memin, is published for the first time in the *Curio* for December.

The *Studio* for September contains heliotypes of a remarkable alabaster sarcophagus belonging to the Fine Arts Museum of Boston,

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and of a travertine sarcophagus on loan at the same institution. Both are Etruscan products, found at Vulci. A photographic copy of the statue of Jefferson by David d'Angers, now in the Capitol at Washington, is another ornament of this issue.

The publication of a complete edition of the writings of the late Mikhail N. Katkoff, the famous Moscow editor, has already been begun, but is being conducted in so strange a manner that it will probably be productive of great dissatisfaction. As no preface is furnished, the reasons for the unusual mode of procedure can hardly be so much as guessed. Two volumes, consisting of nearly 1,500 pages, have already been issued, and they do not exhaust even the material on the Polish question produced in the year 1863. Katkoff's literary activity began seven years earlier, and no explanation is offered as to why that period is ignored. It continued for twenty-three years afterwards, and at this rate the number of volumes (at $1.50 apiece) can hardly be estimated. Another peculiarity of this publication consists in the fact that the contents do not correspond to the title, 'Collection of Articles on the Polish Question Inserted in the Moscow *News*, the *Russian Messenger*, and *Contemporary Chronicles*.' Half of them consist of materials of quite another sort: official acts, correspondence from Vilna and Warsaw, articles of collaborators, and so forth. What was needed was a selection of Katkoff's own writings, properly grouped in chronological order.

—The Faculty of Letters at Lyons began, during the present year, a series of publications, of a scientific character, in the field of letters and history, to take the place of the slighter *fascicules* which it has heretofore issued. Vol. 1 of the "Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Lettres à Lyon" (a pamphlet of 261 pages), is by Dr. Émile Bourgeois, Chargé de Cours of the Faculty, and is entitled 'Neuchâtel et la politique prussienne en Franche-Comté (1702-1713). It is an important contribution to the history of the War of the Spanish Succession. The succession to Neuchâtel became vacant in 1707, and a judicial process of that year decided between the claimants in favor of Frederick I., King of Prussia, in whose house it continued until 1857, having become, meanwhile, a member of the Swiss Confederacy in 1814. The principal object of the paper is not, however, the fortunes of Neuchâtel, but the connection of these events with the larger affairs of the time. The author points out with great care the military importance of the city of Neuchâtel, commanding as it does the principal passes of the Jura; this is illustrated by a map of the region. The possession of this stronghold gave a valuable basis of operations against Franche-Comté, which had within a few years been acquired by France, and was not wholly contented with its new relations. It was the intention of Frederick of Prussia to take advantage of this, and bring the province back into the possession of Germany. In this he was foiled by the watchful activity of Louis XIV., but M. Bourgeois is inclined to think that the sagacious and enterprising policy of Frederick I. in this affair should go far to relieve him from the contempt with which historians have regarded him. The series of events here described have been wholly forgotten by historians, who note the acquisition of Neuchâtel as a trifling gain for Prussia, wholly unmindful of the fact that it was intended to be only the first step to more important movements. The second volume of the "Bibliothèque" is to be the Memoirs of Maine de Biran; the third, a prose translation of the 'Chanson de Roland.'

—The new edition of Berghaus's Physical Atlas, now in course of publication by the well-known geographical house of Perthes in Gotha, consists of four parts, sold separately when so desired—a geographical portion proper in forty-six sheets, by Dr. H. Berghaus: eight sheets for the distribution of plants, by Dr. O. Drude of Dresden; nine for the distribution of animals, by Dr. W. Marshall of Leipzig; and twelve for geographical and physical meteorology by Dr. J. Hann of Vienna. These last have a particular interest for many Americans, for there is much truth in the idea that foreigners have of our strong liking for weather-study. The subject is kept prominently before us by the marching and countermarching of our cold and warm waves, by the violence of our seaboard cyclones, the frequency of tornadoes in the Mississippi Valley, and the severity of the famous blizzards of the Northwest; and good advantage seems to have been taken of our opportunity, for the United States has almost as prominent a place as Europe in Dr. Hann's Atlas. The map work of the atlas is truly exquisite in its mechanical execution. The outlines are simple, clean, and sharp; the colors are delicate and in nearly all cases pleasing, and are printed with remarkable precision; and it is a good thing, as teachers using this atlas will agree, for a student to see his subject thus worthily represented. The employment of the centigrade scale for measures of temperature, pressure, and rainfall must not be considered an objection to our use of the atlas, for most of its facts are presented graphically by colors, and are concerned with relative rather than with absolute values. If absolute values are wanted, the conversion to the more familiar scales of our own can easily be made. For use in a more scientific than educational way, the decimal scales will be welcome. So also will be the full assortment of the statistical maps, and the addition of several new charts, not to be found in other atlases, in illustration of dynamical or physical as contrasted with statistical meteorology.

—Besides those charts which constitute the ordinary series in text-books, such as isotherms and isobars for the year and for the extreme months, there are the thermal isanomals for the same three periods, modernized from the beginning made by Dove, years ago: Supan's lines of equal annual thermal variations; Buchan's lines of equal diurnal baric variations; Hildebrandsson's march of spring northward over Europe; a rain-chart of the world on an attractive projection, essentially a reproduction of Loomis's data, on which Hann says he can make no improvement at present; special rain-charts of Europe, the United States, and India, and a new chart of rain distribution through the year by Köppen, this one being the only sheet on which the colors are displeasing. The charts of the more physical subjects illustrate the temperature and pressure of exceptionally warm and cold winter months in Europe, prevailing storm tracks as worked out by Köppen, and examples of cyclonic storms, and of foehn, sirocco, and bora winds in Europe, that will be found of great value to those who would keep pace with the recent advances in meteorology, and understand the weather as it really occurs.

—In 'Das Erwachen und die Entwickelung der historischen Kritik im Mittelalter, vom VI.-XII. Jahrhundert' (Breslau: Koebner, 1887, pp. 121), Dr. Berthold Lasch makes the first systematic attempt to determine to what extent a critical historical spirit prevailed among the annalists of the Middle Ages. The first chapter discusses their manipulation of legendary or fabulous materials, and points out that many myths, though universally believed, were rejected by some chroniclers. In several succeeding chapters the author shows the existence of a certain amount of criticism in the manner in which some writers corrected dates handed down to them by their predecessors, or questioned the latter's general credibility, and sceptically sifted the particular statements of fact made in the sources. Dr. Lasch then calls attention to their critical attitude in the use of contemporary channels of information; and, finally, enumerates early examples of the manifestation of a critical spirit regarding the authenticity of manuscripts—in other words, palæographical and diplomatic criticism. The author justly maintains that there was no systematic historical criticism in the present sense of the term; there was only a beginning, an awakening of the spirit of doubt. It manifested itself most frequently in a tendency simply to pass over dubious points in silence, without attempting, as we now do, to ascertain the truth with the help of supplementary evidence. This was in part due to the paucity of materials then accessible to historians. The predominance of the ecclesiastical element also hemmed the progress of criticism; miracles were generally accepted by chroniclers who rejected other fabulous matter. In the eleventh century, owing mainly to the progress of learning, a great advance in the growth of the critical spirit is perceptible; it attained its culmination during the second half of the twelfth century, Otto of Freising being its greatest exponent. Then there was a decadence until the advent of the humanists, towards the close of the fifteenth century. Dr. Lasch's book will be read with pleasure and profit by all who are interested in the general development of historiography and civilization.

—The difficulty of keeping up with the periodical literature of the day is greatly increased by the unwise multiplication, especially in Germany, of journals of the same general scope. While it is true that certain departments of study have within a few years undergone a notable development, as folk-lore, for example, and may need special organs, still a slight change in existing publications would afford all the necessary space and save the student no little trouble and expense. An example of this may be found in the *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Litteraturgeschichte*, edited by Dr. Max Koch (Berlin, 1886-1887), the first volume of which, in six numbers, is before us. The fashionable study of the day is the application to literature of the comparative methods of the scientist, a proceeding not without value and interest when there is some real connection, but which is apt to degenerate into the mere collection of resemblances. There is no great gain to literature or literary history in tracking a fable of Lafontaine through the four quarters of the globe, unless some relation of derivation or imitation be established, or the object be to show how different peoples have treated a common theme, which takes the matter out of the realm of pure literary investigation. The new journal has avoided in the main this danger, and contains some valuable contributions to literary history. The editor introduces the volume with an article in which he traces in Germany the idea of comparative literary history from Morhof (1682) to the present day, and shows how immensely German literature has been enriched by this happy tendency to absorb the literature of other people, and evolve what Goethe was fond of calling a *Weltlitteratur*. The remaining contents are as varied as possible, consisting of essays, communication

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of new material, shorter miscellaneous articles, and reviews.

—Among the first may be mentioned a long essay, running through three numbers, by Alfred Brese, on the æsthetic feeling for Nature in ancient and modern poetry; one on Uhland's relations to foreign literatures, with a summary of the latest Uhland literature, by H. Fischer; another on Goethe's attempt at the beginning of the century to naturalize Plautus and Terence on the Weimar stage, by O. Francke. Landau examines the legend of the Virgin claiming the youth who placed his ring for safe keeping upon a finger of her statue (Mérimée's "Vénus d'Ille"); and Engel discusses the Don Juan legend, and Elsner the Middle-English *fabliau* of "Dame Siraz" (the story technically known as "The Weeping She-Dog" in the Sindibad romance). Under the head of new material, H. Oesterley contributes a German version of the Tamul folk-book, 'Adventures of the Guru Paramártan' (published in 1822 at London with English translation by B. Babington). Robert Felkin gives an interesting selection of Fables and Myths from Central Africa; and H. von Wlislocki, Gypsy (Transylvanian) and Rumanian versions of the episode of the "ordeal" in 'Tristan and Isolde,' and Armenian and Gypsy versions of the legend of Barlaam and Josaphat. Among the miscellany may be noted an article by Henkel, on Shakspere's blank-verse in Lessing's, Goethe's, and Schiller's dramas, and contributions to the literature of the folk-song by Boeckel and Weilen. The reviews are numerous and valuable. Although enough has been said to show the importance of the first volume of the new periodical, we are not sorry to announce that it will not be continued as an independent publication, but will henceforth be merged in Geiger's admirable *Vierteljahrsschrift für Kultur und Litteratur der Renaissance*. The new periodical will bear the comprehensive title *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Litteraturgeschichte und Renaissance-Litteratur*, and be under the direction of Koch and Geiger, appearing in six numbers a year at the subscription price of 14 marks (Berlin: A. Haack).

THE KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF '98.

The Kentucky Resolutions of 1798: An Historical Study. By Ethelbert Dudley Warfield, A.M., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

In this interesting study Mr. Warfield discusses with great good temper and thoroughness the documentary history of the famous "Resolutions of 1798," as passed by the Kentucky Legislature of that year in condemnation of the Alien and Sedition Laws. At the outset of his inquiry he endeavors to explain the remoter genesis of these Resolutions by relating them to a peculiar state of public opinion which had grown up in Kentucky during the closing years of the last century, and which, as he thinks, prepared the Kentucky popular mind of that day for extreme utterances in national politics; and then, after a brief biographical sketch of John Breckinridge, the mover of the Resolutions, he proceeds to vindicate for his distinguished ancestor the paramount honor held to be justly due to him for the probable conception of the Resolutions, as well as for the responsible patronage and advocacy of them when put on their passage through the Kentucky General Assembly. Mr. Warfield believes that Mr. Breckinridge conceived the general theory and design of this manifesto independently of Mr. Jefferson; that in pursuit of this design he sought a conference with Mr. Jefferson at Monticello; and that although he finally made use of a draught which was "probably" drawn by Jefferson, he subjected that draught to a "searching revision" before it was submitted to the Kentucky Legislature. Mr. Warfield therefore concludes that Mr. Breckinridge used the Jefferson draught as "a private document, suggestive rather than final, and made alterations in it of so radical a nature as to show that he did not regard himself as a mere conduit by which Mr. Jefferson was to have access to the Kentucky Legislature."

We have to thank Mr. Warfield for his interesting résumé of the life and services of John Breckinridge, and we find ourselves in general accord with the writer when he comes to treat, in a whole chapter, on the "Doctrines and Effects of the Resolutions" as they reappeared in the subsequent politics of the country. We cannot, however, entirely concur with Mr. Warfield in his view concerning the personal origin and paternity of the Kentucky Resolutions when, as we think, he minimizes the share which Jefferson had in their formulation and magnifies that of Mr. Breckinridge. We are sure that there is no want of candor in Mr. Warfield's statement of either his premises or conclusions, but still the balance of evidence on the score of the political inspiration and literary authorship of these Resolutions does not seem to us to be struck with entire accuracy, if we are to pronounce our judgment on the strength of the documents before us. On the face of the documents, as we read them, Mr. Jefferson was the penman of the Kentucky "Resolutions of '98" to all the intents and purposes meant to be subserved by them. Jefferson himself so claimed in 1821, when writing to a son of John Breckinridge. If this claim could have been contested, it should have been contested then. It is no reflection on the candor and honor of John Breckinridge that, in fidelity to the wishes of his political chief, he stood as the sole putative author of these Resolutions, as he was their sole responsible author in the public eye. The dishonor would have been in betraying the secret of their authorship.

And it does not seem to us as clear as it does to Mr. Warfield that before he submitted the "Jefferson draught" to the Legislature, he subjected it to "a searching revision." If he did, he certainly found in it very little to modify or reject. He adopted the Jefferson text almost *verbatim* in the continuous series of the first seven Resolutions, comprising the real gist of the manifesto. If he omitted two paragraphs from the 8th Resolution of the draught (the paragraphs inviting to a "nullification" of the obnoxious laws), he did not omit to reincorporate their tenor and to some extent their *ipsissima verba* in the body of his own speech before the Legislature. If he changed the "directory clauses" of the 8th and 9th Resolutions so as to provide that the manifesto, instead of being referred to a Committee of Conference and Correspondence, should be communicated to Congress and to the Legislatures of the several States, with the request that they should concur with Kentucky in declaring the acts void and in demanding their repeal, it seems probable that this change was made in pursuance of a *mot d'ordre* emanating from Virginia.

On the 17th of November, 1798, we find Mr. Jefferson transmitting to Madison what he calls "a copy of the draught of the Kentucky Resolutions" (Writings of Thomas Jefferson, vol. 4, p. 258). Twelve days afterwards, to wit, on the 29th of November, we find him writing to Col. Wilson Cary Nicholas that "the more he had reflected on the phrase in the paper" shown him (evidently a draught of the Virginia "Resolutions of '98," as provisionally sketched by Mr. Madison), "the more strongly he thought it should be altered." And the alteration suggested was that instead of the States being invited to coöperate with Virginia in the "annulment of the acts," they should rather be invited to concur with her in declaring the acts "*ab initio* null and of no force or effect." (Miss Sarah N. Randolph's "New Light," etc., the *Nation*, May 5, 1887.) It is thus made evident that between the first and the final *rédaction* of these twin declarations, the framers of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions had adopted a change of tactics in manœuvring for a position. As originally drawn, they had both contemplated a coöperative annulment of the objectionable statutes. Is it likely that Jefferson took measures for bating the breath of the Virginia series without having beforetimes sent a similar hint to Mr. Breckinridge? It can hardly be presumed that this abatement by Mr. Jefferson was due to the initiative of Mr. Breckinridge in Kentucky, for he ascribes it to his own "reflection," and there is nothing in the political character of Mr. Breckinridge to show that he had a proclivity to moderate measures in that crisis. And besides he took good care, even after verbally lowering the tone of the Resolutions, to show that *he* was of the same opinion still as when they came to him with "nullification" blazoned on their fronts. In the softened diction of the Resolutions he contented himself with asking for the repeal of the laws. In his speech he scoffed at asking for the repeal of laws which ought to be declared null and treated accordingly.

We agree with Mr. Warfield that the excision of the clauses in the 8th Resolution of the Jefferson draught, specifically calling for a "nullification" of the laws, did not eliminate the implications pointing towards what was meant by "nullification" in that day. And Mr. Breckinridge determined that if some of these implications were stricken from the 8th Resolution, as submitted to the Legislature, they should none the less reappear explicitly stated in the oral argument he made in support of the Resolutions. For instance, we find him holding the following language, as cited by Mr. Warfield from the report of Mr. Breckinridge's speech in the Frankfort (Ky.) *Palladium* of November, 1798:

> "To be explicit, sir, I consider the co-States to be alone parties to the Federal compact, and solely authorized to judge in the last resort of the power exercised under the compact—Congress being not a party, but merely the creature of the compact, and subject as to its assumptions of power to the final judgments of those by whom and for whose use itself and its powers were created."

The whole body of this passage is taken verbatim from the first omitted part of the 8th Resolution as originally drawn by Jefferson. It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Breckinridge had no objection to serve as a "conduit" for conveying the words of Jefferson to the Legislature. And this is not the only passage which takes shape and complexion from the omitted parts of the Jeffersonian original. "Nullification" finds distinct expression in the speech after being, in word, expunged from the Resolutions as put on their passage. It thus becomes plain that the word was not omitted for any prudential reasons of Mr. Breckinridge's conceiving.

Let it not be supposed that in thus specifying the words and ideas imported by Mr. Breckinridge into his speech from omitted parts of the Jefferson draught, we mean to impute to him

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the slightest disparagement. He was acting as Jefferson's lieutenant, and simply made a loyal use of the language which seemed best fitted to express his own ideas, and what he knew to have been the ideas of his chief before they had been pitched at a lower key. Mr. Warfield seems to fear that some want of ingenuousness may be ascribed to Mr. Breckinridge because he allowed himself during his life—he died in 1806—to stand as the "only begetter" of these Resolutions. He was morally bound to pose himself in this attitude so long as the proprieties of the situation seemed to require it in the eyes of Mr. Jefferson. All that we know about Mr. Breckinridge serves to show that he was as punctilious in point of private honor as he was able and faithful in the discharge of his public duties.

In a second edition of this instructive monograph a few misprints should be corrected. Allan McGruder should be Allan B. Magruder; Wilson Carey Nicholas should be Wilson Cary Nicholas; Philip Narbonne Nicholas should be Philip Norborne Nicholas. And the statement made on page 140 that the letter of Jefferson to J. Cabell Breckinridge under date of December 11, 1821, bears on the letter-book of Jefferson the caption of "Th. Jefferson to J. Cabell Breckinridge," should be expunged. That caption, for simple reasons of literary form, was prefixed to the letter by Miss Randolph, when she embodied it in her communication as published in the *Nation* of May last.

EMMONS'S GEOLOGY OF LEADVILLE.

Geology and Mining Industry of Leadville, Col., with Atlas. By Samuel Franklin Emmons. Washington: Government Printing Office. Pp. xxix, 751. Large 4to, atlas sheets 34.

THE appearance of Mr. Emmons's final report on the geology of the Leadville district is a matter of much interest both to practical men and to the students of theoretical geology. It is also not without importance to all those who are interested in the problems of the relation of the Federal Government to the economic development of the country.

When the Government Geological Survey was organized, it was determined, in addition to the general study of the national area, that certain reports, at once of a scientific and economic nature, should be prepared in order to set forth the resources of particular fields which clearly had important relations to our industries. The Comstock Lode, the gold-bearing region of California, the quicksilver district, the Leadville district in Colorado, and various other fields clearly demanded a very special treatment. Of all these areas, that about Leadville presented the most difficult problems which the geologist has to encounter. The ores which have afforded the abundant supply of silver from that region mostly exist under conditions which have not been met with in any field that has been made the seat of an extended and careful inquiry. So peculiar is the nature of the ore from that region that the gold-washers, mostly astute, practical men, labored for near a score of years and won many millions of the precious metal from its river deposits before they suspected that the perplexing iron ore which clogged their sluices and rockers contained a precious metal. When, in 1874, Mr. A. B. Wood, the first scientifically trained miner to work in those parts, came to Oro, he quickly saw the importance of investigating this "heavy rock" of the miners, and ascertained that it contained a notable quantity of lead and silver. His prospectors soon found the place whence this floating ore came, and in 1876 the silver-mining industry was fairly begun by the discovery of the deposits on Carbonate Hill.

The whole of the region about Leadville in which the characteristic deposits of silver ore of that district have been found is covered by a thick coating of detritus, the result of frost action upon friable rocks. The miners found their way to the resources of the neighborhood by a curious mixture of accident and enterprise. Thus, the mines on Fryer Hill, by far the most profitable of this district, were hit upon through the actions of a party of drunken miners:

"Tradition has it that two prospectors were 'grub-staked,' or fitted out with a supply of provisions, by Tabor, half of all they discovered to belong to him. Among the provisions was a jug of whiskey, which proved so strong a temptation to the prospectors that they stopped to discuss its contents before they had gone a mile from town. When the whiskey had disappeared, though its influence might probably have been still felt, they concluded that the spot on which they had thus prematurely camped was as good a one to sink a prospecting hole on as any other. At a depth of twenty-five or thirty feet their shaft struck the famous ore body of the Little Pittsburg Mine, the only point on the whole area of the hill where the rock in place comes so near the surface. Discoveries rapidly multiplied in this region; immense amounts of ore were taken out, and the claims changed hands at prices which advanced with marvellous rapidity into the millions. A half interest in one claim which was sold one morning for $50,000, after being transferred through several hands, is said to have been repurchased by one of the original holders for $225,000 on the following morning."

Another incident in the chapter of accidents which shows how the commingling of chance and enterprise may force fortune on a man, is related of Mr. Tabor:

"When the fame of the rich discovery of Fryer Hill had already become known at Denver, the wholesale house from which he was in the habit of buying his provisions commissioned him to buy for them a promising claim. On his return to Leadville, in accordance with this agreement, he purchased on their account, for the sum of $40,000, the claim of a somewhat notorious prospector known as 'Chicken Bill,' on what is now Chrysolite ground. Chicken Bill, in his haste to realize, had not waited till his shaft reached rock in place, but had distributed at its bottom ore taken from a neighboring mine, or, in the language of the miners, he had 'salted' his claim. After the bargain with Tabor had been concluded he could not resist the temptation of relating to a few of his friends the part he had played in the transaction. The report of what he had done thus reached the ears of Mr. Tabor's Denver correspondents before he himself arrived to deliver the property, when they, not unnaturally, declined to receive it, and Mr. Tabor was obliged to keep it himself. He, with his associates, under the title of Tabor, Borden & Co., afterwards bought some adjoining claims and developed their ground, from which they are said to have taken out in the neighborhood of $1,500,000, and afterwards to have sold their property to the Chrysolite Company for a like sum."

When Mr. Emmons came to begin his work on the Leadville district, this haphazard method of exploration had already led to the sinking of some scores of shafts, which gave access to deposits otherwise almost entirely hidden from view. It was his task to gather the information from these workings, and to combine the disjoined evidence where it appeared concerning a class of deposits little known to the geologist or practical man, in such a way as would afford a clear and accurate statement of the underground structure of the region of these ores. He has performed his task in an admirable manner; indeed, both in the scientific work and in the practical application of this work to the economical problems which have to be met in the mining of the district, and in the form of statement in which they are presented to the reader, he leaves nothing to be desired.

Mr. Emmons's report is divided into two parts, one concerning the geology of the district, the other the mining industry, each with its appropriate appendices. After giving in his first chapter an excellent general statement concerning the topographical conditions and general history of the district as a mountain centre, he next proceeds to set before the reader in outline the physical geography and structural character of the Mosquito Range in which his field lies. Although condensed, this account of the Leadville district is a model of clearness, and is quite sufficient to afford the basis of all his subsequent exposition. In his discussion of the original extension of the Cambrian deposits, he takes issue with most of the geologists who have written on that field, and demonstrates that the most ancient stratified rocks in that mountain range never arched over the summits of the mountains, but that these elevations were exposed to marine action from a very early day and contributed their waste to the palæozoic deposits. In the concluding portion of this chapter, he clearly determines that the metallic deposits of the Leadville district were formed at an early stage in the history of the country, before the last considerable uplift of the Mosquito Range occurred. The third chapter of the report is assigned to the discussion of the successive strata which compose this region. It was necessary to give a considerable attention to this part of the problem, for the reason that it was of the utmost importance to determine in a precise manner the age of the metalliferous deposits of the district.

Having thus laid a firm foundation in the general facts concerning the country, our author next proceeds to set before the reader, in admirable concatenation, the general geology of the Mosquito Range. Having divided the territory into two natural fields, each is taken in succession, the superficial appearances and under structure which they indicate being set clearly in view. The text is greatly aided by a number of excellent folded plates, which afford, by means of outline engravings, a very faithful picture of the more important of the wonderful rock sections exhibited in this range.

Having provided a sufficient basis in the way of general description of the structure exhibited in this mountain section, Mr. Emmons next proceeds, in chapter fifth, to consider in great detail the structural changes produced in the Leadville section by the extensive disturbances attendant on the mountain building which has taken place since the deposition of the sedimentary strata. This inquiry leads him necessarily to the discussion of the numerous fractures, or faults, and the attendant foldings to which the rocks of the Leadville mountain district have been subjected. All those who are familiar with the difficulties incident on inquiries of this nature, particularly those who have a personal acquaintance with the very great obstacles attending such study in this particular region, will admire the way in which this task has been executed. In most cases the field geologist is not held down in his speculation as to the underground structure by the consideration that each of his statements will speedily be subjected to criticism from practical men, who may be led to great profit or loss by slight differences in the reckonings which he may make. Mr. Emmons has had to walk amid these dangers. It is the highest praise of his work that the miners of this district have learned to lean upon it, and that, even before the publication of this final report, his preliminary statements proved to be of very great use in exploration.

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The last of the chapters which concern the general geology of the district, is devoted to the theory of the large geological problems which have been set forth in the previous descriptive sections of the work. This division of the report, including over 130 pages, is the best general consideration which has as yet been given to any portion of our Cordilleran district. The larger portion of it is naturally concerned with the eruptive rocks. This chapter is certain to arouse in time more or less debate; but the presentation is masterly in its form, and the facts appear to be well ascertained. The postscript of this section of the report, containing about fifty pages, is from the pen of Mr. Whitman Cross, and deals with the petrography of the district, or, in other words, the minute structure of the rocks found within the area. It will have little interest for the general reader, but is of importance for the investigation as a whole.

The second part of the report, that concerning the mining industry, begins with the classification of ore deposits in general, and then proceeds to the consideration of the Leadville ores, their manner of occurrence, composition, distribution, and the secondary alterations which have affected them. The reader will here find a clear general statement as to the theories now held about the classification of such deposits, followed by a careful discussion of the facts as exhibited in the several groups of mines occurring in this field. Although this portion of the report is not likely to interest the general reader, it will receive the utmost attention from practical miners. After presenting the facts in detail, the author proceeds to consider the genesis of the Leadville deposits, devoting 130 pages of the report to this important problem. Assembling the important array of evidence, he comes to the conclusion that the ores were derived from vast intrusions of lava, which first penetrated vertically, and then, extending horizontally in the form of laccolites, were interposed between the levers of the sedimentary formations. Originally contained in the lavas, these disseminated minerals were by the action of water brought into the zones intervening between the overlying volcanic rock and the subjacent limestones. He shows that these ores were probably originally deposited as sulphides of the several metals, subsequent reactions having led to the general change in their chemical character. The argument on this point is too complicated to present to the general reader in this notice, but even the layman can follow the statements which, though guarded, will lead him to the conclusion adopted by the author. This section of the report is followed by two appendices of a highly technical character, one on the chemistry of the Leadville ores, and the other descriptive of the metallurgical processes adopted in that field.

The maps of the report and the accompanying geological sections are admirably suited for the use of the scientific student and of the practical miner. They are closely knit with the text of the report, and proceed, as does the text, to acquaint the reader first with the general structure and physiography of the district, and then with the more detailed matters concerning each of its several natural divisions.

The general reader will be interested to find in this great work a type of the monographic descriptions of important mineral fields which the Geological Survey now has in preparation. There is no question that the Leadville district is destined for a long time to be the source of important mineral contributions both of silver and lead and iron. Mr. Emmons's account of the under structure of the country will spare the practical man the expenditure of vast sums, such as have been wasted in the vagarious explorations of earlier days, and not improbably will save the annual cost of all the geological work now in the hands of the Survey.

FREY'S SOBRIQUETS.

Sobriquets and Nicknames. By Albert R. Frey. Boston: Ticknor & Co. [1887].

In the field which Mr. Frey has chosen there was room for a good book without encroaching on adjoining territory already occupied. His volume is well manufactured, and it is provided with an attractive title. If, in addition to these external merits, the author had made its contents comprehensive, accurate, and available, it would have been useful in a high degree. We expected to find in it such phrases as, by frequent application to a man, have become in a certain sense his property, his byname which no one would think of taking from him. On the other hand, we expected not to find such mere epithets as, once applied to a man, have no permanent connection with him. Least of all did we look for four sorts of entries that are not sobriquets at all. Such are, real names, like (p. 2) "Ada! Sole Daughter of my House and Heart. An allusion, by Byron, in 'Childe Harold' (Canto iii., line 2), to his only child, Lady Augusta Ada Byron." Such a name requires no entry here, much less an extended explanation. Nevertheless, the words quoted are followed by more than a column of discussion on Lady Byron's character and education. Similarly we are told (page 234) that "Mary, who occurs extensively [!] in the poems of Lord Byron, is Mary Chaworth," and (page 137) that "Good Lord Clifford" in Wordsworth's 'Song of the Feast of Brougham Castle' is, in point of fact, Lord Clifford. All of this is very interesting, but what has it to do with sobriquets and nicknames? A second sort of improper entry springs from mistaking an official title for a sobriquet. Thus we read (page 197) that Cromwell was "popularly called" Lord Protector of the Commonwealth. He certainly was; Victoria is likewise popularly called Queen of Great Britain. Also, on page 223, begins a German quotation to prove that "Marquis de Brandenbourg" was "a nickname bestowed on Frederick the Great." It is not nicknaming a ruler to translate his title into French, even into bad French. The compiler fails to recognize the point of his German's complaint—viz., that Frederick was discourteously called by the lesser of his titles, Margrave of Brandenburg, instead of his greater, King of Prussia. In the third place, entries are frequently made under passing epithets. For example, we read (p. 13), "Ape, An. So John Dennis, in his review of Alexander Pope's Homer, in the *Daily Journal* (1728), designates the translator." This would be bad enough even if Dennis had actually called Pope an ape. In reality he said: "Let us take the initial and final letters of his name—viz., A. P——e—and they give you the idea of an ape." An epithet once applied and then forgotten is not a sobriquet, yet many entries are made on the sole strength of a single phrase in a book or newspaper, as (p. 363) "Xenophon of his own History" (Geoffroi de Villehardouin), from Van Laun's 'French Literature' (i., 220), "Prince of the Piano-forte. A title given to the pianist Louis M. Gottschalk in *Vanity Fair*" (p. 289). Robert Buchanan's lines,

> "Oh Magellan! Mighty Eagle, circling sunward, lost in light,
> Waving wings of power, and striking meaner things that cross thy flight,"

are sufficient provocation for an entry (p. 238) under Mighty Eagle. A good-sized volume could be made of such citations from the works of Carlyle alone. But the compiler is not content even with such entries. He has gone further, and himself invented sobriquets for his book. Henri van Laun speaks of Théophile de Viau, "a poet of great ease and brilliancy, the Coryphaeus of a band of young and well-born courtiers." This quotation, in which Coryphaeus is properly used to mean a leader, gives rise to an entry (p. 72) "Coryphaeus of his Day," in which Coryphaeus means nothing at all. A fourth absurdity consists in singling out some (commonly an inappropriate) person for a sobriquet which has been applied to scores. Thus (p. 146) George IV., and he alone, is declared to be "The Greatest Prince in Christendom." Sheridan himself, who is quoted as authority for the epithet, says only:

> "We'll make him, in some time to come,
> The greatest Prince in Christendom."

It has been reserved for Mr. Frey at this late day to fulfil the prophecy. But of all the "nicknames" in the book, perhaps the most amusing is (p. 327) "Sot, A. So George Wither, in his *Great Assizes Holden in London* (1645), calls Philip Massinger."

In proportion and arrangement, also, the book leaves much to be desired. One entry, "The Man in the Iron Mask," extends through twenty-five closely printed pages. Twenty-five entries fill fifty-two pages, while over 200 times that number of entries occupy only seven times as much space. The preface states that "the author begs to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Edward Denham. . . . This gentleman is to be credited with the majority of the lengthier entries." Many of these exhibit not a little curious learning—especially curious by reason of its irrelevancy. For instance, this on page 13: "Ape of Genius, The. A nickname given by Victor Hugo to Voltaire, in one of his earlier works, Rays and Shadows (*Rayons et Ombres*). In the poem, *A Glimpse into the Attic*, he says:

> 'That ape of genius, sent as the devil's missionary to men.'

De Maistre says very much the same thing:

> 'Un homme unique, à qui l'enfer avait remis ses pouvoirs.'"

We are at a loss to see what the latter quotation has to do with the ape of genius. In fact, many of these entries are models of what a work of reference should not contain. There should be no literary criticism, no further biographical information than is requisite for purposes of identification, no bibliography, all which appear frequently in the book. A good example of the sort of thing which should be left out occurs on page 365, where, under "Young Sicilian," we are told, in addition to other interesting gossip, that Luigi Monti "became a regular guest of Longfellow every Saturday at dinner."

From these specimens it will be evident that the compiler has no adequate idea of what constitutes a sobriquet, or of the proper character of a book of reference. Still, even these serious faults might have been, in some measure, condoned if what he had done had been done accurately. But the book is even worse in respect of blunders than in respect of misconceptions. To cite a few: Pierre d'Ailly, who was once so well known that, though he lived 500 years ago, even Mr. Frey has found three sobriquets for him, masquerades in four places as Pierre d'Ailby. Jehu O'Cataract becomes John O'Cataract (the name is a pseudonym anyhow, not a sobriquet). Hébert, the only Père Duchesne the volume knows, figures as chief of the Cordeliers Club, in Danton's proper place. Byron's famous characterization of Gibbon, "Master of Irony," etc., is applied to Voltaire. This last is a

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sample of the slovenly way in which the book has been compiled. If the author had read the passage ('Childe Harold,' iii., 107) to which he refers, he could not have made the mistake. Occasionally, however, his blunders are the result of something more than indolence. With a fine contempt for "our modern historians whose researches have been so much vaunted," the sobriquet of Charles Martel is explained (p. 234) as "an abbreviation for Martinus, Martin," and all this on the authority of Collin de Plancy's 'Bibliothèque des Légendes,' which is no authority at all, as Mr. Frey, being a librarian, ought to know. Waiving the improbability that any man in the eighth century had two names, neither of them a sobriquet, the derivation of Martel from Martinus is impossible. *Martel*, in old French, is the accusative of *marteau*, as Littré, who is an authority, would tell Mr. Frey. And *marteau* is derived from *martulus*, low Latin diminutive of *marcus*, just as *château* comes from *castellum*.

To make matters worse, the contents are so arranged as greatly to diminish a reader's chance of finding anything that it contains. The entries are all alphabetized under their first instead of under their most important word, and there are no cross references. In ordinary cataloguing, the form of the entry is absolutely determined by reference to a fixed title-page, and the first is the proper catchword. But with sobriquets the case is different. Each has, by its nature, some one essential word. The other words are fortuitous, likely to be changed or forgotten. Sobriquets, therefore, should be alphabetized under their most important words. The method here adopted gives us "Another Reynolds" on page 12, an "English Raphael" on page 107, a "Modern Hogarth" on page 242, and a "Second Hogarth" on page 316. None of them appear under the nouns. If, therefore, the inquirer has forgotten or misplaced any of the adjectives, he will fail to find the information he seeks, though it is really in the book.

In short, the book is a careless piece of work, ill conceived and ill executed. It adds but little to resources already available. Half the entries it contains, and a large number of others, may be found in Brewer's 'Reader's Handbook' or Wheeler's 'Noted Names of Fiction,' and half the remainder are not sobriquets at all, but mere fugitive epithets. On the other hand, it omits such notorious sobriquets as Caligula, Baron Clackmannan, and Grand Old Man. We are informed that President Taylor was Rough and Ready, but not that he was Old Whitey; that the stock phrase Living Library was applied to Tousain, but not that Macaulay was the Book in Breeches. Jennings's 'Anecdotal History of Parliament' and the list of 'Political Americanisms' recently published in the *Magazine of American History* and noticed in the *Nation*, have been neglected. Withal there is about the book a deplorable affectation of learning.

Madame de Staël. By Bella Duffy. (Famous Women Series.) Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1887.

It seems as if it would be a difficult task to write two hundred and odd pages about Mme. de Staël that should be irredeemably dull; but the authoress of this volume has succeeded as well as if she had tried. It will be a brave reader who does not take to "skipping" over its pages—only to find that skipping does him no good. The truth is, that the very structure of the book is to blame; since whoever is well enough informed to read it understandingly, must necessarily be too thoroughly acquainted with the subject to be interested by Miss Duffy's commonplace presentation of it. She has made the essential mistake of writing neither for a large nor a small circle of readers, of not addressing herself distinctly to a special audience, as the best-trained intelligences do almost unconsciously; and a singular unevenness of tone is the result. It is one of the first instincts of the well-born in the world of letters that it is only imaginative thought that should not adapt itself to the occasion.

The "occasion," we take it, of the volume before us is to inform, almost perhaps to instruct, the reader with regard to Mme. de Staël. But a person who needs instruction about Mme. de Staël is not likely to be familiar with Mme. Geoffrin; yet the first page presents Mme. Geoffrin to us, on her return from "her celebrated journey to Poland," as if, in the boys' phrase, we should "catch on" immediately. On the other hand, if we all know Mme. Geoffrin, we do not need on a later page to have the Abbé Galiani's name encumbered with adjectives and epithets; and certainly either more or less should be said about the Maréchale de Luxembourg than that "she was felicitously and untranslatably described by Mme. du Deffand as 'Chatte Rose.'" Just so, the political pages, most of which might to advantage be omitted, are either too empty or too full.

At another point of view the authoress is open to still severer criticism. From the first page to the last it is evident that she has worked out for herself no clear conception of the character with which she is dealing, and is unable to give any lucid interpretation of the perplexing nature and complicated mind of Mme. de Staël—of her who, though herself a daughter of the Revolution in her intellect, was in her heart readily royalist; whose hostility to Napoleon, though that of a woman, met him on a more equal footing than that of any man; and who, though one of the most typical of Frenchwomen, was one of the first observers of the greatness of Germany. This vivid personality finds in the volume before us but a dim and distorted reflection, and the eloquent voice that rang through Europe we hear but as a confused echo.

For any philosophic delineation of the causes and conditions and consequences of Mme. de Staël's social and literary influence one looks in vain, even in the "review of her works." The all-important question, What was the result for the world of this life of brilliant activity? is smothered in silence. In the very last sentence, to be sure, we are told, "Her influence on literature was not destined to be lasting, because, in spite of foreseeing much, she had not the true prophetic sense of proportion, and confused the things of the present with those of the future — the accidental with the enduring." Such dogmatic vagueness is not instructive—not even suggestive.

Down the Islands. A Voyage to the Caribbees. By William Agnew Paton. With illustrations from drawings by M. J. Burns. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1887. 8vo, pp. 301.

To any one who has once been in the tropics there comes, at the approach of winter in this latitude, an almost irresistible yearning to escape our fogs and snows and sleets by a dash into the regions of endless summer, where the airs are soft, the azure seas sparkle, and the palm trees wave a welcome to the northern pilgrim. To all such who are tied down by fate to our rugged climate, we would advise an abstinence from Mr. Paton's book, for the ungratified longing will be rendered yet harder to endure by his breezy descriptions of the little paradise known to mortals as the Windward Isles, which stretches in a chain of never-ending delight from St. Thomas to the Spanish Main, and where only man is vile. Now that steamers ply thither in regular trips, the wanderer is carried, as though by enchantment, in a few days from the asperities of a northern winter to lands where mere existence is a luxury, and where each day in his course reveals to him some new form of beauty exceeding what the day before seemed incomparable. That we should have so close at hand, and so accessible, such a winter resort, without precipitating ourselves upon it by the thousand, is one of the inexplicable mysteries of human obtuseness. That winter travel should build up a line of gigantic hotels from Old Point Comfort to Tampa Bay, where valetudinarians herd themselves in crowds and alternately shiver and swelter, instead of seeking the beneficent shelter from heat and cold offered by the matchless trade-winds, only shows that mankind is unpleasantly akin to the flock of sheep which followed Panurge's bell-wether.

To all such we would recommend Mr. Paton's book as a source whence to draw wisdom to guide their erring footsteps. They will learn how easy the way is, and how entrancing is the Eden to which it leads. They will also find much solid information gathered from many sources not easily accessible to the general reader; and if they take it with them, it will serve as an admirable guide-book for the various ports touched at by the steamer during its few weeks' trip. It is true that this left unvisited some of the most charming spots, for he who has not lain on the land-locked waters of Prince Rupert's Bay, or sailed under the lofty cliffs which form the windward coast of Dominica, does not know the fulness of mingled loveliness and grandeur to which tropical scenery can attain; but where there is such a wealth of beauty on every hand, all cannot be seen within the compass of so brief a voyage.

A captious critic might object to the somewhat forced jauntiness which American travellers seem to think indispensable to a record of their adventures, or might impugn Mr. Paton's astronomy when, on his southward way, he leans over the taffrail to catch his first glimpse of the Southern Cross (p. 12), and says (p. 223) that on his homeward course the north star does not show over the ocean till he reaches the latitude of 12° N.; but we will refrain, and only express our hope that his pleasant and handsome volume will lead many to follow his example. Perhaps such an influx of Americans might aid to solve the problem of the future of the islands, which we agree with Mr. Paton in regarding as extremely dark.

Men and Letters. Essays in Characterization and Criticism. By Horace E. Scudder. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1887.

Some of the papers which are gathered in this attractively printed volume have met with passing notice from us on their original appearance in the magazines, and are now pleasantly recalled by this permanent publication. They are rather literary talk about men and books than strict criticism, and they gain in interest by the personal quality which one feels in them now that they are collected and can be read consecutively. Much the best of them, in our judgment, is the sketch of Dr. Mulford, whose individuality must have been striking in the circle of his friends, and is well, though briefly, rendered here by means of personal reminiscences. There is a fine perception of the humorous aspects which belong to the type of character that identifies him as akin to the divines of the old time,

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and Mr. Scudder has the skill to exhibit them without derogating from his subject's worth. The trick which Mulford had of idly pushing his ear-trumpet out of reach while he discoursed uninterruptedly to the helpless interlocutor, is lightly mentioned, but it sets the man before us to the life; and his impatience at the publisher's delay in the issue of his philosophical book (which had waited long months for his own final proofs), because he fancied it was "needed for the fall elections," is characteristic of his class as well as of himself. One scene—and it seems to have been a frequent one—is well described, and the touch at the end is worth noticing: "At the end of an evening, when one was laying aside books and papers, a ring at the bell would announce a caller. Enter Mulford, very doubtful about putting aside his hat and coat; he had come in merely for a moment; he could not stay. Then one put more wood on the fire, and settled one's self to that three or four hours' talk which was sure to follow, with good-bys at last under the stars at midnight that seemed nearer than before." Such intercourse with a man of thought was well worth this slight memorial, though one sympathizes very much with that critic who is here quoted as saying, "What a narrow man Mulford is; but then he is narrow on great lines."

In the remainder of the volume there is nothing that especially evokes remark. Landor, Longfellow, Emerson, Mrs. Gilchrist, Dr. Muhlenberg, Maurice, and general views of how to write history, how to turn American history into drama, and how to estimate Shakspere's present and future import to the world, constitute the subject-matter; and these topics are treated in a broad way, not too exacting of either author or reader. The papers, taken together, belong with that body of journeyman-work, half-way between letters and journalism, of which so much is being done, and being better done than ever before. The fate of most of it is the oblivion that follows ephemeral things; but here and there is an attempt at salvage, and certainly these essays of Mr. Scudder's are better worth rescue than the greater portion of recent works of criticism similarly collected.

From Pharaoh to Fellah. By C. F. Moberly Bell. With illustrations by G. Montbard. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Pp. 193, 4to.

Mr. MOBERLY BELL'S new volume is an account of what might be termed a "personally conducted" tour in Egypt, with information on various points in its history, present and past, and archæology, as well as on some of the burning questions of Egyptian politics. If the reader can overcome the annoyance, amounting at times to positive exasperation, at the author's persistent attempts at humor, he can scarcely fail to be interested in what Mr. Bell has to say of a country about which he is especially well informed. After descriptions of Alexandria and Cairo, there is a good account of a trip up the Nile as far as the First Cataract, taken with an "English Pasha," in whom it is not difficult to detect Sir Evelyn Baring. The fact that the latter was examining into the condition of the Fellah with relation to his taxation, enables the author to state very clearly and decidedly his views on this subject, which are that the Fellaheen under the English control are not overtaxed, and, notwithstanding the low prices, are in a more prosperous condition than they have been for many years. He has no hopes for their future, however, should England leave Egypt, holding that they are to-day exactly what they were in the days of the earliest Pharaoh—slaves, incapable of becoming a nation or of governing even their own villages. The book is very attractively got up; the numerous pictures of M. Montbard, illustrative both of the scenery and the native life, being unusually good both in design and execution.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago. Selections from the letters of Eliza Southgate Bowne. Introduction by Clarence Cook. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.
Aldis, W. S. A Text-Book of Algebra. Macmillan & Co. $1.90.
Almanach de Gotha. 1888. B. Westermann & Co.
Annesley, C. The Standard Opera-Glass; the Detailed Plots of Eighty Celebrated Operas. B. Westermann & Co.
Baxter, Lucy. The Life of William Barnes, Poet and Philologist. Macmillan & Co. $2.25.
Bell, C. F. M. From Pharaoh to Fellah. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.
Besant, W. Katharine Regina: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library.
Bidder, M. Westminster Cloisters: The Story of a Life's Ambition. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Bosworth—Toller. An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Part III. Hwi—Sar. Macmillan & Co. $3.75.
Brotherton, Alice Williams. What the Wind Told to the Tree-Tops. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.
Bullen, A. H. More Lyrics from the Song-Books of Elizabethan Age. London: John C. Nimmo.
Children's Musical Gift-Book. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.
Churchill, Gertrude H. A Birthday Book of Musicians and Composers. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.
Clark, A. Register of the University of Oxford. Vol. ii. 1571–1622. Part I. Introductions. Part II. Matriculations and Subscriptions. Clarendon Press.
Clarke, J. I. C. Robert Emmet: A Tragedy of Irish History. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Classical Pianist: Compositions from Liszt, Rubinstein, and Others. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co.
Dolaro, Selina. Mes Amours: Poems, Passionate and Playful. Belford, Clarke & Co.
Early Letters of Robert Schumann. Originally Published by his Wife. Translated by May Herbert. London: George Bell & Sons.
Elliott, A. M. Modern Language Notes. Vol. ii. 1877. Baltimore: The Editors.
Farjeon, B. L. Miser Farebrother: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 25 cents.
Field, Mrs. E. M. Ethne: Being a Truthful Historie of the Great and Final Settlement of Ireland by Oliver Cromwell, and certain other Noteworthy Events. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
Foster, J. Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1715–1886. Their Parentage, Birthplace, and Year of Birth, with a Record of their Degrees. Vol. I. London: Joseph Foster.
Fresh Woods and Pastures New. By the Author of 'Frank's Ranche.' A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 75 cents.
Frith, W. P. My Autobiography and Reminiscences. Harper & Brothers.

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